The Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO A STAR.

...wanderer, child of the sky!
...look'st down with such complacent eye!
...bosom in the heavens, whose pathway the light
...the sky-god's illustrious sight!
...ings (how perilous!) no art can disclose;
...know that sunset flings over the rose:
...deep utterance what heart can disown,
...eloquence what bosom pervert or destroy?
...the wretch were, with time have endued,
...ch as thy tokens not credit a God,
...own supineness! Yet, thou best words
...ing, by far, than the music of birds;
...than the snow wreath that sleeps on the
...than the foam of the echoless fountain;
...than the feelings that pleasure e'er cast
...ages of the present, the dreams of the past:
...thou art mighty! On earth, or in air,
...ught on all that is lovely and rare;
...'s dark mysteries, what are they to thee?
...are the depths of the fathomless sea!
...and their secrets unveil at thy sight,
...and her hidden things spring into light;
...of the greatness, and bids thee look down
...temples, his castles of stone;
...and mock at thy most piercing ray,
...and decay:
...the creatures? Tho' these should engage,
...superstructure but smile at their rage,
...in greatness, his glory? Alas!
...had formed it the low at its best!
...me! And the worm and the grave
...thou canst not have reck'd of, and, save
...may have fall'n on their victims be-
...scarcely remember'd to know.
...mock!—what hast thou not seen
...and the pomp, and the weakness of men?
...the mumble—the agony—the call
...the dying—thou 'st listen'd to all!
...hast uttered to promises, frail
...that had borne them.—And many a tale
...eye of beauty unwittingly told,
...in its fearlessness, will'd to withhold;
...not thou heard, too, that seemeth
...ladies; too strong to be deem'd
...ing honours, and not the bright token
...unforgetable, quenchless, unbroken
...and fall in my tear,
...of evening pour'd out on thine ear;
...hast look'd smiling and glad,
...guest's pallid countenance was clad!
...of midnight creeps over the earth,
...the accents of sorrow and mirth,
...and of nature has sunk to repose,
...while wild fowl the quiet alone,
...the sea, and thoughts of the dead,
...heavy closeness a word
...and that the night winds have stirred;
...contemplative mind so abroad,
...wanders thoughtless thine abode!—
...hail the pure spirit to peace,
...high elements with prospects of bliss!
...devotion—to where betray
...and worthless things of a day.
...released from life's tedious control,
...winter strain o'er the soul;
...in vapour, with perpetual away,
...pastures with heaven and thee.

...ook'd, pale one! as if thou hadst known
...that mortals exclusively own!
...cherished trial and pain,
...and woe exile that subjugate man!
...without welcome or ... away!
...there none so fair for then the dim ray
...might every suffering beguile,
...more kind for then I might gaze
...ever bend on thy beautiful face!
...my sister, my pet one; and thou
...my heart—for 'tis loneliness now!
...should woo me, or canst slumber await,
...love's cost, and learn to forget!

SENEX.

A SONG.

...is that haunts my dreams,
...eye and auburn hair,
...er my couch she bends, it seems,
...dear, as thou wert there.

...light as a fairy's tread,
...as soft as the down that lies
...spirit of sunbeams makes her bed,
...angel, in the blaze of his glory, dies.

...odorous as the breath
...from gardens at nightfall;
...bright as fair, that even death
...dare to touch that form at all.

...there's a melody,
...dark a tissue of love,
...witchery in her eye,
...may her a being from above.

...my dear Mary, she is so blazed—
...as pigeons, so like you—
...mouth a brow, and as small a hand—
...would believe my fancy true.

...an angel from heaven sent,
...and console this heart of mine;
...look more eloquent,
...so sure or wish than thine.

PIPER.

THE SOLITARY CHIEF.

...were occasioned by reading an ac-
...Soldier Chief, who was driven from his
...ions of white settlers

...farewell! my ruined home,
...hill where oft
...my wandering footsteps roam
...my departed joys I knew.

...has come with savage hand,
...my hut, destroyed my corn;
...with desolating brand,
...Wyambe said, forlorn.

...sun was beaming bright
...Ohio's sparkling waves,
...not chase the gloom of night
...hover o'er our father's graves.

...our forts, but oh! the scene
...watched eyes were doom'd to see!
...but too dear had been—
...there was now a home for me!

...wanderer's carriere trod
...which richly blooming flower;
...they bloom'd near its head
...sigh from brake to bower.

...they were held vast heave;
...were struck him by the hand—
...in the silver wave,
...toward the wealth he could command.

...on the distant hills—
...of hosting all our game;
...clear and silent rills—
...he said, shall own my name.

...heart was true,
...youthful warrior's sight;
...when he drew his bow,
...stranger insulted right.

...those hills, where oft
...with gratitude he had tried;
...were clothed in verdure soft,
...to a stranger's pride.

...alert—all our grief,
...night, excited mirth—
...—I, the chief,
...a monarch on earth.

...over our wigwam stood,
...by the watch dog's bay;
...of those scenes of blood,
...soon took our way.

...on with footstep fleet,
...light and cautious tread;
...savage there in meet
...of a hearts could dread.

We crossed Missouri's trembl'd stream;
We found our friends—they dried my eyes;
But sadness was misery's dream,
My wife—my child—I saw them die.

Yes, now I hear their dying shriek!
Still still it echoes in my ears;
It makes my sum as childhood's weak,
It wakens all a woman's tears.

Enough, enough! Wyambe mourns
Ah me, a wife, a warrior dead!
Great Spirit, calm my lil 'e wild storms,
And, oh! protect my aged head!

Last of my tribe!—Oh few the tale
Of all my griefs and woes shall tell;
But none again shall hear my wail.
Wyambe's done—Farewell, farewell!

INDIANA.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

LE ROY,

A TALE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

It was in the summer of 1806, and near the close, if I mistake not, that I embarked on board the regular packet ship Isabella, bound to the United States. Joyfully, and with a glad heart, did I bid adieu to the dull pleasures and cold, cheerless formality of a foreign city, to return to the warm hearts and smiling faces which I had left upon the green banks of the Mississippi. Who, that has been detained abroad for several years—who has been cut off in a great measure from the bosom friends and social intercourse which enlivened his younger years—and who has been looking forward with anxious impatience to the arrival of that happy hour that would restore him to his friends and country—can behold the approach of that day with indifference! With me it was the happiest period of my life—every feeling of the soul—every social affection which unites man with man was, by the arrival of this day, reanimated and brought into action. Friends who had been long forgotten—relatives whose remembrance had been considerably lessened by the destroying hand of time—and recollections which were almost obliterated from the memory, were, by the approach of this day, recalled, and brought fresh before the memory. It was like the bursting out of a pure fountain, which for years had been sealed up and rendered stagnant. It was like the pouring in of a flood of light into some dark and lonely recess, which before was gloomy and desolate. Such were my feelings, when, in the summer of 1806, I bid adieu to Havre to return to New Orleans—and such were my feelings when I went on board the Isabella.

The passengers whom I found on board the packet, were, for the most part, a class of persons who were engaged in mercantile pursuits, and whose regular trips across the Atlantic constituted the sum total of their peregrinations.—A bottle of wine, a game of whist, or a trifling anecdote, served to amuse their dull hours, and to destroy many of the listless moments which are usually experienced on ship board. Among the passengers, however, who were on board of this vessel, was one more strikingly calculated to attract public attention: this was a young Spaniard by the name of Le Roy. I had become acquainted with him in the town of Seville, and after a lapse of some three or four years had renewed my acquaintance in Havre. It was upon the eve of my departure. I was upon the quay, superintending the embarking of my baggage, when a friendly rap upon the shoulders caused me to turn around, and immediately before me stood Charles Le Roy. 'Why, Charles,' said I, as I grasped his extended hand, 'what in the name of all the saints has brought you to Havre?' 'Necessity,' said he sternly, 'but the tale is too long, and this is beside an improper place to discuss the subject: at another time I will explain this mystery! Farewell!' said he, as he shook me by the hand, and then, without allowing me time to return him an answer, he leaped into a ship's boat, and was immediately rowed out beyond the harbour. This was the last time I saw Le Roy before seeing him on board the Isabella.

The morning after I left Havre I awoke to a new and exceedingly interesting scene. The packet had, during the night, got under way, and favored by a strong breeze, had left the continent several leagues to windward. It was a beautiful morning in the month of August—the sun had just risen in all his unclouded splendor, and throwing his rich, mellow rays obliquely upon the vast bosom of the Atlantic, tinged each wave and each ripple with a colouring peculiar only to nature.

Gladly, and with a feeling of intense satisfaction, did I watch the motion of the vessel as she gradually receded from the shore; until being no longer able to distinguish the green fields or high hills of "happy France," I ascended the companion-way to join in the amusements of my fellow-passengers. At no time in life are the social feelings of man more completely developed and brought into action than on ship board. All the amusements—all the recreations with which we are familiar when on shore, are at this time cut off. Man then discovers the great end for which he was intended, and how essential to his happiness is the friendship and sociability of his fellow man. When I arrived upon the quarter-deck the passengers were variously engaged, some sitting, some walking, and some engaged in pointing out to their friends and companions the striking grandeur of the scene which I have before attempted to describe. In a retired part of the ship, and leaning over the rail as if wrapped up in the intensity of his own feelings, stood a young man, whom I immediately recognized to be Charles Le Roy.

Charles Le Roy was by birth a Spaniard, his parents, who were wealthy and respectable, resided near the city of Seville in Spain. Being an only son, and withal, but little acquainted with mankind, his knowledge of human nature was extremely limited. Early taught to believe that there was but one side to human nature, and that, the side of honesty and truth. Taught to believe that there was but one atmosphere in which to live, and that, the sunny atmosphere in which he had been raised. So he was but little calculated to resist fraud, or to bear up against the disappointments and disgusts of this lower world. With high and independent feelings, generous to his nature almost to a fault, he was at the same time the sensitive and vindictive Spaniard, whose character we have so often seen drawn by the pen of the most faithful historians. Such was Charles Le Roy—and such was the young man whom I had known in Seville. He was then the gay, thoughtless, volatile youth of twenty-two. Only a few years had passed, and he was now the serious, contemplative and melancholy being of apparently twice that number of years. Was it age that had affected this change? Was it the cares or pursuits of life that had tinged his countenance with a shade of melancholy? It could not be: And yet by what important change of circumstances could he have been reduced to his present condition? When the mind of man attempts to pry into uncertainties; when it attempts to unravel and bring to light a chain of mysterious circumstances of which it has no certain knowledge, it not unfrequently wanders still further and further from the reality of the thing which it wishes to investigate; and forsaking the high road of truth and consistency, strikes off into a thousand little channels, which, ultimately end in fiction and improbability. Just so was the case with myself. Leaning over the rail of the packet, I endeavored to form numerous causes for Le Roy's trip across the Atlantic, and as the bell rung for breakfast, had arrived at the very worst conclusion of all, that is, no conclusion at all.—Passing down the companion way, the eye of the young Spaniard accidentally met mine, and bowing to me, with a look of recognition, leisurely seated himself at the table.

From this time the countenance and manners of Le Roy, so far from undergoing any favorable relaxation, appeared to increase in melancholy. While the passengers who, for the most part, were a set of sociable, agreeable foreigners, were engaged in relating the amusing incidents of their lives, Le Roy not only refused to take part in their conversation, but to join in their company and amusement. With me he was somewhat different. Often in the stillness of the evening, when nearly all the passengers on board had retired to their berths, he would remain for hours on deck, leaning over the rail of the ship and apparently lost in the deep intensity of his own feelings. When aroused from these reveries, he would reply to the observations which I might make, and perhaps point out to me some of the most striking beauties of nature. We had now been at sea several weeks; the wind had continued favorable for the last three or four days, and the captain computed that we were very near in sight of land. It was a soft moonlight night towards the latter part of our voyage that I went on deck to enjoy the beauty of the evening; the vessel was keeping on in a steady, regular track, and the sea was but slightly agitated by the breeze which propelled her rapidly forward. It was a beautiful night, and the hoarse noise of the waves, as they tumbled sullenly over the bows of the packet, was the only sound to break the stillness of the evening.—Le Roy was on deck, as usual. He was standing on the quarter deck and partly leaned over the ship's side.

As I advanced towards him, he changed his position, and meeting me half way, took my hand in both his, and pressed for some moments in silence. 'Oh God!' said he, with animation, as he released it, 'how beautiful are all the works of nature! Created solely for man, and yet how unworthy of so great a blessing!' 'Then you have changed your opinion since last I saw you in Seville! you then held man superior and paramount to all the other creation.' 'I have,' said he, with animation; 'man is not the being which I then fancied him to be; he is treacherous, deceitful, and unfeeling.' I saw that I had touched the chord upon which hung his sorrow, and was willing to change the conversation. 'You are going to America,' said I, with an apparent tone of indifference. 'I am going from Spain,' said he sternly, 'but it is now too late to compromise with my feelings: you have professed to be my friend, I am willing to regard you as such. Will you then listen to the story of a man who has been injured—who has been deeply injured—and who has but one way left to redeem his honor.' I signified my assent, and taking my arm in his he led the way to a raised part of the ship and seated himself beside me.

'Three years ago,' said he, 'when you first beheld me in Seville, I was the gay, thoughtless and contented man, which you at that time took me to be. Easy in my circumstances—happy in the affections of my friends, and connected to Spain by a still dearer tie. I falsely imagined that this enchantment could never break, or that I should never be compelled to taste of the cup of sorrows. But, alas! I was unacquainted with life; I judged man by the principles which I found were possessed by a few of my most intimate friends, and in the end I was deceived. The treachery of a most intimate and bosom friend increased my knowledge of human nature, whilst it loosened, and finally severed the bonds which bound me to my native country. In the neighbourhood of Seville, and near to my father's dwelling was the residence of the Compte de Lorain. Don Henri, his eldest son, was my first and most intimate acquaintance. Early in life we had been placed at the same school; and by being engaged in the same studies, the same pleasures, and the same amusements, I had contracted so strong a friendship for him that even at this day; and after circumstances have transpired which have caused me to detest him, I can look back to the days which we spent together at Madrid as being the happiest of my life. Shortly after my return from school Don Henri was despatched on business to Paris, and detained for several years. Left thus without bosom friend or companion with whom I could divide my pleasure, I began to mingle more in society and to court the acquaintance of those whom I had before treated with indifference. It was about this time, and at the great catholic chapel in Seville, that I saw for the first time the lovely being who has since been the cause of all my misfortunes. She was then in her eighteenth year; educated in a convent, and secluded during the early period of her life from the society of man, she had all that native purity and feminine loveliness which usually characterize the recluse of Old Spain—She was tall in her person and engaging in her manners. But why need I say more—it is sufficient to say I loved her; yes, I loved her as man should love. Almira had come to reside for a few months with her parental uncle. His villa was within a short mile of mine. I had then an opportunity of seeing her daily. Weeks rolled on, and still I was basking in the sun shine of that day which was to end in sorrow any disappointment—Still was I the gay, thoughtless and contented lover which you met in the streets of Seville. At length Don Henri returned from Madrid; immediately he paid a visit to my father's. Warm and enthusiastic in my nature, I received him with all that cordiality with which one school fellow is supposed to meet another after a separation of several years. Open and unguarded in my expressions, I related to him the whole chain of events in which I had been engaged since last I saw him, and among the rest my future views in relation to Almira. I dwelt with rapturous language upon the beauty of this young lady; and recounted the many happy moments I had spent in her company. Don Henri appeared thoughtful and contemplative. After narrating a few of the leading events in which he had been engaged during his stay in the metropolis of pleasure, he proposed taking a walk; and putting his arm in mine, we left the villa together. 'I will see this duleinea of yours,' said he gaily, as we turned into the great road which led to Seville, 'I will see this beauty of yours and Judge myself of your taste in beauty. What say you to an evening visit?' 'Most willingly, said I joyously,' but first you will promise me that you will not become dazzled yourself with this beautiful recluse; or permit the name and fortune of Don Henri to supplant the more humble suit of Charles Le Roy.'

Don Henri, I fancied, appeared offended for the moment, but instantly relaxing into his former vein of mirth and good humour, he gave the desired promise, and we entered the path which led to the building together. The house to which we approached was a low but tasteful building, situated a few rods from the road and surrounded with fig and olive trees. As we entered the door, the rich plaintive notes of some instrument of music fell upon the ear and caused us to pause for a moment before we broke in upon the secrets of so lovely a musician. The chords were touched in an under key, but as the tone gradually rose and swelled, it appeared to burst upon our ear like the voice of inspiration. We entered the room, and in the recess of a large Spanish window sat the artless Almira. The sun was just setting, and as his rich mellow rays were reflected by the crimson curtains and fell upon her face, I fancied I never saw her look so lovely. Don Henri was the only one who appeared to be entirely unaffected. Calmly he took his seat, and immediately entered into a conversation with the uncle upon the leading events of the day. At a late hour we took our leave, and when he returned home, I carelessly asked elegant he was pleased with Almira—'She be lovely girl,' said he, 'and perhaps will make you a fine helpmate.' This I considered conclusive and immediately gave a turn to the conversation. Weeks rolled on and still I was happy in the pretended friendship of Don Henri. The time of my marriage was fixed upon, and I was looking forward to the arrival of the day with anxious impatience. At this time I received a letter from Don Henri, requesting me to set off immediately for Madrid. It was upon business of importance. The letter stated that he would meet me in the city the day after my arrival. The day came and with it an apology for not fulfilling his contract, but beseeched me to remain in the metropolis and take charge of some business which would detain me for several weeks. Those who have been placed in a similar situation—those who have been impelled by love to fly to the object of their affection—by friendship to remain and execute the business of a warm and bosom friend, can only appreciate my situation. Yielding, however, to the warm solicitations contained in his letter, I set about the accomplishing his business, and for weeks heard nothing of Don Henri or Seville. At length a letter arrived, and with eager haste I tore open the seal. It was from my father. The first words which met my view dimmed my sight and blasted my future prospect of happiness forever. "Don Henri has deceived you—under pretence of marriage he has seduced the affections of the ill-fated Almira, and, after destroying her virtue, has cast her off an unhappy outcast."

I saw no more; I crumbled the letter in my hand and rushed into the open air. This night I vowed vengeance—deep and insatiable vengeance. The next night found me in Seville.

There was music in the halls of the Compte de Lorain. Brilliant were the lights which shot from the open casements of the spacious windows—and light were the feet which tripped through the intricate mazes of the merry Spanish dance. Don Henri presided at the entertainment. Apparently, he was all life and animation. For a moment I regarded him through the open lattice of the window, and then felt my resolutions confirmed. 'Yes,' said I mentally, as I entered the room, disguised in the character of a peasant, and mingled among the gay throng of masked visitors, 'Don Henri shall die and his blood shall serve to atone for the deep deep guilt of injured innocence. My step was firm, I grasped my dagger with a convulsive motion, and as the thought of Almira came over my mind, I again swore to avenge her. Don Henri was standing in a retired part of the room, and shading my face with the large brim of my hat, I advanced towards him. A crowd of gay cavaliers was standing around him, and as I made my way through, they each inquired the news from Brazil. 'It is for the private ear of Don Henri,' said I as I bowed to that young nobleman, 'will he favour me with a few moments private conversation?' As he signified his assent I took his arm and led the way to the saloon. A crowd of gay company had already occupied this room, and as I noticed this circumstance to him, he opened a small door and quitted it near the lower end of the apartment. We now found ourselves upon the stone colonade which opened to the garden. Here I stopped—perhaps I trembled—once I grasped my dagger to bury it in his bosom, and yet my nerves refused their assistance. At this moment my mask, which had been indifferently secured, fell off, and the young man, with an involuntary motion of surprise, stepped back. 'Ha!' said he, as he recovered from his surprise, 'Charles Le Roy again in Seville!' 'Yes,' said I 'and returned to punish such base assassins as yourself—draw and defend yourself.'

'I do not combat,' said he haughtily, 'with Plebeians.' When I wish to throw away my life, I will call upon Charles Le Roy. The bitter, cutting and sarcastic manner in which this was spoken aroused all my former feelings, and urged me on to vengeance. Instantly the blood of my fathers rushed through my veins, and with a leap as fierce as that of a tiger I rushed upon him. Twice I raised my hand as if to gather strength, and twice he eluded it. At this moment I grasped my dirk, and raising my arm to strike the fatal blow, when an unseen stroke from behind leveled me with the ground and deprived me of recollection. How long I lay in this situation I know not, but when I awoke to recollection, I was laying without the Compt's enclosures, and with my wounds undressed and bleeding. The cold moon was wading through thick heavy clouds, and I could almost fancy that the chill of death were already upon me. Slowly did I return home, and at each step I took I swore deep and eternal vengeance. From this evening, for several weeks, I was confined to my bed, and considered dangerous. The first news I learned after my recovery, were that the Compt had been impeached upon misdemeanor in some of his official duties, and being found guilty, was stripped of all his possessions, and compelled to leave the country. The course which the family had taken no one was able to tell. My revenge was still unsatisfied, and my vow still unfulfilled. In Paris I have sought for Don Henri, but in vain. In Madrid I have spent whole days in endeavoring to obtain the clue whereby I could discover his place of residence, but without success; but I now have thrown myself upon chance, and look forward with impatience to the day when by some fortunate event I shall be thrown in contact with this perfidious destroyer. Here Le Roy arrived at the end of his tale. In vain I endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose. In vain I endeavored to lay before him the sinfulness of his intention but without success. 'Revenge,' he said 'was his, and revenge he would purchase at the price of the dearest blood which flowed through his veins.' Three days after we arrived at N. Orleans, and, business calling me to the country, I heard no more of Le Roy.

In the spring of 1807, I was again called to the city, and again compelled to mingle in the society of men. The tale of the unfortunate young Spaniard had made a lasting impression upon my memory; and at the close of a gloomy uncomfortable day in March, I knocked at the door where he had formerly boarded, to discover if I could gain any intelligence concerning him. He had left that place some months before, but where he was gone no one was able to say. In no place in the Union, perhaps, is the pernicious vice of gambling carried to a greater extent than it is in New Orleans. Frequented by foreigners, and by foreigners who introduce into this city many of the vices and follies of the old world, it is extremely well calculated to mislead strangers, or to corrupt and destroy the morals of inexperienced and unwary young men. Perhaps Le Roy had been seduced; and perhaps he was at this moment engaged in the corrupting amusement of the card table. At all events, I would make the search, and near eight o'clock in the evening, I arrived at one of the most fashionable saloons in the city. The room was lit up with uncommon splendor, and the decorations were fitted up with taste and elegance. Silence was every where observed throughout the building, unless, when broken by the low murmuring of a disputing gambler; or the more phrenzied curses of some unhappy being who had just lost his all. Disgusted, and with a feeling almost amounting to a sickness of the heart, did I wander through this modern 'gambling hell,' in search of my friend. In no part of the building, however, could I discover him. Every face appeared new and unfamiliar. I had given up the search, and was in the act of leaving the room, when the bitter ejaculation of 'Oh, my God!' uttered in a voice which I knew, arrested my attention and riveted me to the ground. It burst from the lips of a young man who had just lost his all. Despair was depicted in his countenance, and phrenzy in every movement. For a moment I contemplated his actions, and then to sought the fresh air to review my spirits. The door opened into a brick gallery, in which were placed many of the columns which supported the roof. Partly behind one of these I was leaning, when two figures wrapped in large Spanish cloaks, left the saloon, and advanced down the aisle to where I was standing. They were engaged in low, though earnest conversation. Immediately opposite to where I was standing, hung a lamp. Under this they stopped, and as the light fell upon the features of the taller of these two, I recognised the unhappy gambler whom I had before left in the saloon. 'You say you have lost your all,' said the younger of the speakers to this unhappy being. 'All,' said he, with firmness,—and he clasped his hands together, and raised his eyes toward Heaven. 'Have you no other resource?' continued the younger speaker. 'No family jewels, no articles of value, which you could pledge for money?' 'None,' said the man, 'I am ruined, and without hope.' 'Then your time has come!' said the other in a voice of thunder, as he threw aside his cloak, and stood before the horror-struck young Spaniard. 'Le Roy,' said Don Henri, but the name died upon his tongue. With a sudden bound Le Roy leaped upon his victim,—tore open his collar, and with his left hand, buried his knife deep in the bosom of the unfortunate young Spaniard. With a convulsive motion Don Henri freed himself from his grasp—staggered for a moment to the spot where I was standing, and then fell dead at my feet. When I recovered from my astonishment and horror, Le Roy was nowhere to be seen.

Thus we see the effect of revenge. When suffered to grow upon us it loses that appearance of guilt by which it should be forever characterized; and by becoming familiar to our minds, in the end, becomes a part of our weaker nature. Just so was the case with Le Roy. He had received an indelible insult he imagined, from his friend, and his blood was to wash off the disgrace. From pole to pole he followed his victim, and from world to world. In New Orleans, he stripped him of all his earthly possessions, and then plunged his dagger in his heart. And this was the Spaniard's revenge.

R.

SCHOOL OF FLORA.

From the Medical Flora of the United States,

BY C. S. RAFINESQUE.

GILLENIA STIPULACEA.

English Name—Western Dropwort.

Vulgar Names—Indian Physic, Indian Hippo, Ipecac, Beaumont root, Bowman's root, Meadow sweet, &c.

Genus Gillenia—Calix campanulate five cleft. Five narrow unequal petals inserted on the calyx. Many short Stamina inserted there also. Five coherent pistils, five Styles. Capsules five connate at the base, opening inside, unilocular, two seeded.

Species G. Stipulacea—Lower leaves pinnatifid, upper leaves trifoliate, folioles lanceolate incise serrate; stipules foliaceous, ovate, oblique, jagged; flowers loosely corymbose.

Description—Root perennial, dark brown, amorphous, with large and long fleshy fibres. Several Stems from two to three feet high, slender, smooth, brittle, reddish, branched. Leaves large, alternate, petiole, with three folioles and two large stipules, these last are oblique, ovate, irregularly jagged, acute. Folioles smooth, lanceolate, acute at both ends, with a large nerve, border unequally serrate or jagged, and in the lower leaves often pinnatifid. Flowers in loose thin terminal corymbs, peduncles elongated, calix campanulate with five teeth; petals white, three times as long, lanceolate, a little unequal, base cuneiform, and nearly ohtuse. Stamina short, inclosed, anthers round yellow. Pistil central free, five parted, five filiform Styles, five obtuse stigmas, five connected Capsula, &c.

Location—Found only west of the Alleghany mountains, from Ohio and west Virginia to Missouri, and Louisiana; rare in the limestone and alluvial regions, very common in the hilly and sand stone regions growing always in poor or gravelly soils, both in woods and glades.

History—This genus contains two species, this and *G. trifoliata*, which has similar properties, and will be known by its locality, growing on the mountains Alleghany, or north, east and south of them, from Canada to Florida, but never west of them. It is a larger plant, with broader folioles, small linear stipules and lower flowers, but larger. It has been figured by Barton and Bigelow, but resembles this so much as not to need it.

Both blossom in June and July, and are pretty plants, worth cultivation. They had formerly been united to *Spiræa, Filipendula*, and *Ulmaria*; Mœnch proposed long ago the genus *Gillenia*, but it was only lately adopted. It belongs to the natural order of *Senticosæ*, family *Sparsadia*, and to *Icosandria pentagynia*. The *G. Stipulacea* was only lately described. It offers many varieties, 1. *Uniflora*, 2. *Pinnatifida*, 3. *Virgata*, 4 *Variegata*, &c. Cattle do not eat it.

Qualities—Roots acrimious, taste bitter, but not unpleasant. Containing a resin, extractive, lignine, fecula, amarine, and a coloring matter, which dies the solutions red.

Properties—Both species are emetic, cathartic, and tonic, but the *G. stipulacea* is by far the best and strongest. It has even happened that the *G. trifoliata* has proved inert in some cases when old, or taken from cultivated plants, while the *G. stipulacea* has never failed, and supersedes the Ipecac in common practice throughout the west. It is a mild and efficient, milder than the *Euphorbia corollata*. The roots are collected in the fall, and kept in many stores: the bark of the root is chiefly used, but the woody part is not inert, as supposed. The dose is from fifteen to thirty grains of the powder. It operates often also as a cathartic. In small doses it becomes a tonic, and is used in intermittents. The Indians employed it, and took larger doses or strong decoctions of it, which operated violently; this practice is yet followed, and brings on debility. Eberle has successfully used the *G. trifoliata* in dyspepsia; also in dysentery with opium. It is given in decoction to horses and cattle, as a tonic and digestive.

From Dr. Madden's Travels in Egypt, &c.

ARAB CONVERSAZIONI.

During my last residence in Damietta, I attended, almost nightly, the Arab conversazioni of the principal people of the place, as the late events in the Mediterranean created considerably interest in every town in Egypt. At one of these entertainments the discourse appeared to me of more than common interest; so that, on returning to my lodging, I sat down the particulars of the conversation, as the opinions of men of rank and fortune, and such as prevail amongst the higher class in these countries.—For obvious reasons I deem it advisable to omit the names of these Moslem politicians; for Mohammed Ali is as a very Christian prince in his animosity to that licentiousness which has its origin in freedom of discussion.

Figure to yourself a quadrangular apartment, with a raised platform occupying the upper half, furnished with a divan on either side for the guests, and one at the extremity, beneath the window, with an additional mattress, for the host and the most important personages present.—Below the platform is seen a crowd of slaves and servants, standing in respectful order, each one watching every motion of his master to fetch the coffee or the pipe. Fancy an Arab improvisatore in the centre recounting the tales of Haroun al Raschid, or the adventures of Ebn Ouz,—a pious imam laying down the law, or explaining the important distinction between an ablution commenced at the tip of the elbow and one begun at the top of the little finger. A barber-surgeon astonishes his hearers with the wonderful effects of the moon on the circulation of the blood; how Shiek Daoud, the great author of the History of Physic, first discovered the ebb and flow of the blood, like that of the ocean, to be governed by the nocturnal planet. A Hadji, with a venerable beard, narrated the wonders of the wilderness; how he had been stripped and plundered by the Wahabees, whose chief was said to deal with Shilan, and to sicken the camels of the pilgrim in the desert. A Turkish officer calculated how many Christians he could cut down with a single blow of his sabre; or enumerated all the infidel princes of Europe who pay tribute to the Sultan, and send their slaves to his Porte to hold his foot stirrup. A Levantine Christian, with all the importance of a 'Kouseil' or at least, drogueman, talked of astronomy to the gaping Arabs, like a learned Theban, and defended himself from the charge of blasphemy for asserting that the earth turned round the sun: the prophet never having asserted any thing of the kind. A Cadi, as a judge of the land, gave him his grave decision on every disputed point; as to the culpability of entering a mosque with the left foot foremost, and the criminality of giving the salaam of peace to a Christian. A young Arab, with his clumsy lute, draws tears from the moaning listeners, while he sings of some gazelle-eyed charmer, whose face was like the moon, and her figure like a javelin, who pined away till she lost her shadow, because her lover, a young sheik abandoned her for another. Imagine all this and you have a tolerable idea of the regular evening conversazioni of an Arab man of quality. The topics are those of grown up children, the amusements are of the same character; they carry this puerility even to their palates, and vie with any youngster in fondness for sweet-meats and sugar-plums.

The Navarino business now gave a political turn to their discussions, and many of their opinions of European policy and power were so singular, that I could with difficulty bring myself to believe that they were seriously delivered.

A fierce looking little man with a great turban, high in office, broached the subject of the late battle:—'The Giaours have burned our ships, (said he,) but God will burn them, hell is a hot couch, and a grievous ought it shall be to them we are told by the Prophet.' 'Please the Lord,' responded a fat merchant, and his Inshallah was doled out with great devotion. 'Were all the ships in the world joined against the Sultan in the battle!' asked an Arab Sheik, in the simplicity of his heart. 'Ay, all,' answered an Ulemia of great eminence, 'all the Caffres of Franguestan were leagued against the true believers, how else could they prevail: what ten of them could face one true Moslem! but ten thousand to one are too great odds: and were there not forty thousand of their ships against us!' 'Allah Wakbar,' said an Effandi, a man of learning, 'there is but one God, and, if the English were not in Navarino, the Francows, the Nempsowa, and the Muscowa, would now be food for the kelp el bahr! the sea dogs.' 'Allah Karim!' ejaculated an old priest; 'God is most merciful, it is only the infidels who say that the ships of the Sultan were burned; it is impossible, because the Giaours could not burn them. 'Callum Thaib!' cried a dozen of the party, 'it is well spoken: it is the ships of the unbelievers that are burned, not the Sultan's.' 'Did not the Algerines,' said a grave old man, 'destroy the entire fleet of the English a few years ago, and where were they to find another all at once? is a ship like a pastek, a water melon? does it grow in the land? is it like a rain drop? does it fall from the sky?' 'Wallah Callen

Thaib!' God was called to witness, by several, that it was a good saying.

'The English are a great people, said a young Malim, a secretary of the governor's; they are a very great people: what razors can be compared to English? What pistols vie with those of England? Do not the Pacha's cannons come from England?' 'It is very true,' replied the Ulema, 'and they have conquered all the world except the dominions of the Sultan. India is theirs, and some say the Indian Moslems are their slaves.' 'Min Allah! Heaven forbid,' exclaimed the priest, 'a Moslem under an infidel, it cannot be: the Lord would not suffer a dog, a Caffre, to call a true believer servant; Min Allah!'

'It is even so,' said the Effendi, 'and the English now want to be our masters, and they will be one day. It has been long prophecied we must fall: Stamboul will see the sun of yellowness, the Russian, within her lofty walls, and Masr will be a bone between the dogs of France and England, but the latter must have it. 'If either of the Caffres must have it, 'said the fat merchant, 'let it be the French; if we only keep our money and our women out of their reach, they are good humoured infidels enough they love *enlasia*, they are always merry.'

'It was not easy,' said the divine, 'when they were here, to keep either our money or our women from the Caffres—confusion to their race! the other infidels plundered the people less; but who loved them more? Were they not both the enemies of God's Prophet and his law?'

A good looking young man in Arnaut uniform, who had hitherto been silent, now gave his opinion of the two powers: 'The English Giaours,' said he, 'have most money, because they have only to send to India for as many ship loads as they please, and they can better afford to pay men for fighting for them than the others. The French bring no money with them; wherever they go they pillage, but they never take a para away with them after all. Which gives the best *thyme*, (rations,) is the Giaour for an Arnaout.'

'Surely,' exclaimed the Malim, 'you would not draw your sword for a dog, a Christian?'

'For no man who did not pay me,' replied the Arnaout, evading the question.

'What, for a Caffre,' rejoined the Mamn.

'Why not?' said the Arnaut. 'When the business is to cut another Caffre's throat.'

This was a good joke, and every one felt himself bound to laugh. When silence was restored, the lawyer put a question which puzzled the whole assembly exceedingly: 'Where is England?' 'England,' replied the priest, with the supercilious air of superior knowledge, 'England is in London!' 'La! la! mouch kiddi,' cried the Effendi, the man of learning; 'England is not in London, London is only a hellad, a town, but England is in the great sea of the north, it is an island, like America, which is also English.'

'That's impossible,' said the lawyer, 'so great a nation never could be an island, are the people of Scio or Cyprus to be compared to the English, and are not both these places islands?'

'Do the French come from an island too?' said a Bbick, from Assouon, who had never seen an island but that of Elephanta, 'there cannot be many of them then.'

'When they were here,' said the Malim, 'there was no scarcity of them, they were forty thousand strong in Scandera alone.'

'Do not talk of thousands,' exclaimed the priest, *callam millioun*, the word is millions; were they not like the leaves of the forest?

'With ten thousand Arnauts,' said the young soldier, 'I would have driven them into the sea, every affre of them. How many thousands of English did you not trample on, in Raschid, a few years ago?'

'They were five and twenty thousand strong in Rosetta,' said the lawyer, 'and they were all slain.

'Not all,' answered the Effendi, 'the general got his life, but there was only five thousand of them altogether.'

'Five thousand or twenty,' cried the lawyer, 'is [illegible] they not all infidels, and were they not vanquished with the sword of Islam?'

'Allah karim,' cried the priest, 'God is most merciful, such being the fate of all who believe not in the true Prophet, to whose name be eternal glory.'

'If the Sultan,' said the Effendi, 'had taken off the heads of the Janissaries a hundred years ago, the law of Islam would now be spread over the whole earth.'

'As it is,' replied the priest, 'are not the true believers like the stars of heaven? who can count them? is not their empire over the whole earth from the rising even to the setting place of the sun.'

'It is not in the Frozen Ocean, however,' said the Lavantine, 'there are no Moslems there.'

'It is a lie,' said the priest, 'they are every where? the Prophet has said it.'

'What, in America!' said the Levantine, it was only discovered a few years ago!'

'Well, then, if it was not known to the Prophet,' replied the Priest, 'of course he had nothing to say to it.'

'But,' continued the Levantine, in a low voice, 'the law of the Prophet could not be intended for all mankind.'

'It was meant for the universe,' said the priest, 'and hell's fire is the portion of him who rejects it.'

'If every man is bound to fast the Ramazan, from sunrise to sunset,' replied the Levantine, 'on the pain of reprobation, the Moslem of the Frozen Ocean where the days are six months long, should feel somewhat exhausted.'

'I do not believe it,' cried the priest in a fury, 'who ever saw a day six months long? who could sleep an entire night of six months long? no man.'

'But I read it in a book,' said the Levantine, 'written by the famous Volney.'

'What is written in the perspicuous volume of truth, replied the priest, 'admits neither of doubt nor disputation; there is not a word in the Koran concerning the days of six months duration, neither of the nights, therefore I disbelieve it, because it is impossible.'

'Kaif' said the Levantine, 'do as you please, but truth is one;'—a very common expression of the Arab, and is generally the ne plus ultra in an argument.

The host was a merry sort of fellow, who made a jest of every subject, and butt of every man, even of the priest: the guests dropped off one by one: the Levantine and I got a nod to remain: and when we were quite alone, the rakee bottle was produced, it circulated briskly, and the politicians who had just departed were turned into ridicule by the host.

'You might as well talk to a gamoun, a buffalo,' said he, 'as to that lawyer, of any thing except bribery; it was a folly, hakkim, to contradict him about the geography of England; you might as well reason with a pastek, a watermellon, for he has no brains.'

I left my worthy host singing an interminable Arab ditty to the air of Malbrouk, over the second bottle of rakee, and I could not help observing, what had often done before in Turkey, that the wine bibber was seldom a fanatic; from what cause I know not, unless it was from his loving what the Christian liked, and that being sympathy.

Charles Carroll is the only one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence who survives to the present time. James Madison, the only one of the convention in 1787, which formed the federal constitution. Paine Wingate, the only one of the first senators of the United States, when the federal government was organized at New York, April 1789; and Egbert Benson and Mr. Madison, the only two representatives in the first congress, at the same period, who are living. Mr. Madison was also a member of the old congress, in 1781.—*Boston Gaz.*

Evening Post.

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PHILADELPHIA, August 24, 1830.

Mr. Editor,—In conformity with the request of your correspondent, I herewith send you my views of the simple sum of multiplying 500 cents by 500 cents. Very respectfully yours, &c.

S.

Cents. $
500 × 100 = 5
500 ÷ 100 = 5

25000 ÷ 10000 [25 dollars

The only question that can arise in this matter is this: whether, after having squared the 500 cts., in order to reduce it to dollars, it should not be divided by 100 only, as that number of cents makes a dollar, and by which operation we find that, instead of twenty-five dollars, as the result, we shall have the round sum of two thousand five hundred dollars; but it must be considered that, in squaring the number of a smaller denomination, making that of a larger is also squared; as, for example: if I have a piece of land, containing four roods square, it will be perceived that if I squared those dimensions, I should have sixteen square perches, as the content of it, which, divided by four, the number of roods in an acre, gives me four square acres as the content of the piece of land; whereas it in reality contains but one square acre, which I have by dividing by 16, and so in any other case as in the introduction. S.

Several other solutions are received.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

According to the American Sentinel, measures are taking which will probably effect the removal of the Walnut street prison within a year or two. A more desirable improvement could scarcely be wrought within the city.

The Miners' Journal states that nearly 40,000 tons of coal have descended the canal during the present season. The wages of labor in getting it out have lately been reduced, and this again has reduced the price of coal at Philadelphia to from five fifty to six dollars per ton.

The decorations of the Arch-street theatre are beautiful, and have been designed with the greatest taste. The drop curtain is by a pupil of Coyles, and is worthy of the master.

Three Italian minstrels attracted much notice in the streets this week, with the Arcadian pipe, Turkish bells, Hurdy-gurdy, and bass drum. Their airs are beautiful, and their performance very superior to most street music.

A correspondent reproves the carelessness through which young children are trusted with fire-arms. Near Fair Mount, yesterday, he saw two boys, apparently not more than nine years old, popping at the small birds that came in their way.

The Marshal has published a request for information respecting any omissions in taking the Census.

"The constitution of females must be excellent," says a celebrated physician. "I take an honest ox, enclose his sides with corsets, and require labor of him—he would labor, indeed, but it would be for breath."

The store of Mr. Charles Sheppard, No. 30 South Sixth street, was entered on Thursday night with a false key, and several articles stolen therefrom. The robbers were prevented from further depredation by an alarm from the watchman.

What kind of fever has a man who is going to pay his creditors, who live at a distance?—*The Bilious Remittent.*

Why is the letter N like a little pig?—Because it makes *a sty nasty.*

Those who most readily find a God to swear by, seldom find one to pray to.

One of the greatest pests of society is an ignorant and corrupt magistrate—who poisons justice at its very fountain head—who considers his office merely as a source of emolument; and whose heart, having no connexion with the public good, is fixed in hopeless and immoveable selfishness.

There were 100 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week; 36 of which were of adults and 64 children, 53 under one year of age. 26 from Cholera Morbus, 13 from Consumption, 8 from the Alms-House, and 14 people of colour are included in the above.

The Directors of the Morris Canal have given public notice that the whole line from the Delaware to the Passaic, will be completed this season, and opened for navigation at the commencement of the next. The section between Dover and Newark will be open on the 15th of next September.

A young man was bound over at Keene, N. H. on Monday last, for forgery, having offered a check for thirty dollars, on one of the Boston banks, signed by John Mellen. He confessed the forgery, but said he took the check of some other person. The Keene Sentinel says the man answers to the description of a swindler who was advertised in the city last week.

A severe gale was experienced on the 7th ult. at St. Ann's Bay (Jamaica.) A letter of the 9th, says:—"It has laid the plantain walks in this vicinity nearly flat, done considerable damage to the canes, and uprooted a great many negro houses. I understand the pimento has suffered very much."

At Savannah, during the late gale, the river was salt two hours before high water; a circumstance not previously observed in the last twenty years.

The Farmers' Bank, at Richmond, Va. has received, from its agents at Danville, several bars of the purest gold, worth about eleven hundred dollars.

Doctor Absalom Thompson, of Talbot co. Md. has communicated to the Easton papers the case of a boy ten or eleven years old, who became delirious and died in convulsions from eating water mellon seed.

The Chambersburg, Pa. Repository of yesterday, states that a most destructive drought now prevails in that vicinity, and has, southwardly for a considerable time, while, ten miles to the north, and as far in that direction as heard from there has been plenty of rain.

The Quebec Gazette says, "every where the grain crops are excellent."

A concert singer, on a tour through New York, lately advertised himself, in the Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, and Hudson papers, as "a celebrated vocalist, and as a ballad singer, second to none in the Union." The three publishers now join in proclaiming that he went off without paying his bills. Such things are not rare enough to be worth mentioning.

The population of Cape May County, New-Jersey, is 4928, an increase of 663 since last census. The deputy marshal, who made the enumeration, states that he saw no person under the influence of ardent spirits, and that there is 'not a solitary lawyer in the county.'

A slave, named Bob Barnwell, was recently tried at New Orleans, charged with burglary. He was convicted and sentenced to be three times flogged, at each time to receive eighteen lashes; to be three times in the pillory, and to serve his master in irons for two years.

Marriage has been facetiously defined, "Taking a yoke-fellow, who may lighten the burden of existence, if you pull together, or render it insupportable, if you drag different ways."

A Coffin has been appropriately defined "the Cradle in which our second childhood is laid asleep."

The name of Hoy's post-office, Spartanburg district, South Carolina, has been changed to Millville.

In one of the Hotels of Cincinnati, on the night of Friday week, twelve hundred dollars were stolen from a gentleman's trunk, opened by a false key.

John Hare Powel, Esq. has resigned his seat in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

A model of a rail-road wagon, in which a new application is made of the principle of friction wheels, is exhibited at the Coffee house.

A letter is advertised in the Nashville Republican for John Gank, or the man with the *Learned Kid.*

A shark 12 1-2 feet in length was caught lately at Savannah, off the white oyster beds, by a party on board the pilot boat Barrien, and after a severe struggle, safely taken on board. In his stomach was found a gar-fish two and a half feet long, the centre piece of the head of a beef barrel, &c.

One of the Savannah papers speaks of that city as being in a condition of remarkable prosperity. Rents have risen, and are from twenty-five to fifty per cent. higher than they were three years ago. Every habitable house in the place has been occupied, a great many new buildings have been erected, old ones repaired and enlarged, and inquiries continue for others.

It is stated in the Western papers, that the Ohio Canal is now open from Cleaveland to Newark, a distance of one hundred and seventy miles.

Two ships laden with timber arrived at Pictou, in Nova Scotia, from the Baltic, on the 23d ult. There being no demand at Pictou for foreign timber, it was thence shipped to Great Britain. The object of this double shipment was [illegible] and the duty on foreign timber.

The New-York Daily Advertiser says: "We were informed, about two weeks since, that one sloop from Shrewsbury brought one cargo of whortleberries, which sold here for four hundred dollars.

The life of a colored man, who had taken two ounces of laudanum, was saved on Friday in New-York, by the use of the stomach pump.

The U. S. ship Erie, Captain R. M. Rose, dropped down from Pensacola on the 29th and sailed 31st July, on a cruize, all well. She was afterwards seen off the Hole in the Wall.

The U. S. schr. Grampus arrived at Pensacola 27th July, from the Belize, whither she escorted the prize schr. recently captured by her. The crew were all well.

The Manufacturers and Mechanics of the town of Worcester, Mass. have presented to the Hon. John Davis, Representative in Congress for the Worcester South District, a splendid silver pitcher, a beautiful specimen of American workmanship, as a token of their respect for his eminent services in the cause of domestic industry.

On Wednesday, white whortleberries were for sale in the Boston market. They grew in Sudbury, were transparent, tinged with a delicate red, and uncommonly sweet.

A whortleberry, two inches in circumference, has been gathered this season near Belchertown, Mass.

The Winyaw Intelligencer of the 14th inst. says, "It is feared the crops on the Bay will be seriously injured from the lowness of the rivers. Sea fish are caught at our wharves. We believe the waters of Winyaw Bay have never before been known to be affected by salt for so many weeks together."

NEW PAPER.—At Sans Souci, Ballston, a paper is published daily, in manuscript, made up of contributions from the guests. It is called the "Crumb Basket," and is read at the table between dinner and desert.

A Providence paper mentions that a person in that town has advertised his intention of jumping from the top of the Franklin House to the pavement, with an umbrella in each hand to break the force of his descent.

The freight Cars commenced running on Friday, on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. It is understood that these Cars will move at the rate of about ten miles an hour.

A large anchor, weighing between six and 7000 cwt. was taken up in Newport, R. I. Harbor, on Friday, by a diving bell, supposed to have been lost by the English or French Fleet, during the Revolutionary War.

Tasso being told that he had a fair opportunity of taking advantage of a very bitter enemy—"I wish not to plunder him," said he, "but there are things I wish to take away from him; not his honor, his wealth, or his life, but his ill-will."

Governor Pope of Arkansas, has issued his proclamation, requiring all the numerous hunting parties of Indians, (except Quapaws,) who are roaming through the territory, to move beyond its limits within a reasonable time, and the officers of the militia in the several counties are charged with carrying the order into effect.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders in Hunterdon county, N. J. have directed the sheriff not to suffer political party meetings to be held in the Court House, on account of the injury done to it on such occasions.

The Louisville Public Advertiser states, that Judge Reynolds has been elected Governor of Illinois, by a majority of 5000 votes over his opponent, the Rev. William Kinney. Judge Reynolds was supported by the friends of the present Governor Edwards.

The amount of commutation money received by the Corporation of New York from emigrants arriving within the fortnight ending August 9, is $1435 50. The amount received within the fortnight ending on Monday, is $1811. The sum now received from each emigrant landing, is one dollar.

On Friday afternoon, a young lad, who with a companion, had swam out from Market-field slip, New York, was drowned by coming in contact with the paddles of one of the steam boats which ply between Staten Island and the city.

The Baltimore Gazette of Monday last, says—"The steam boat Charles Carroll of Carrollton, of the Citizens' Canal Line, landed, we understand, at Light street wharf, last evening, from 1200 to 1500 persons, on their return from Camp Meeting, held in Talbot county."

Valuable lands are advertised for sale in the New York papers, situated in Niagara county, in that state. The sale will take place at Lockport, on the fifteenth of the ensuing month.

On Saturday evening, Mr. Henry D. Wolcott, jeweller, of Boston, was found drowned in one of the bathing houses at Craigie's bridge; having entered the place about six in the morning.

The vineyards in France are said to have suffered very great injury from the late rains.

At Monte Video, on the 31st of May, there was not a barrel of flour afloat or in first hands the whole stock, recently bought up by the bakers, not exceeding forty-five hundred barrels. Last sales about fifteen dollars, currency. Exchange, seventy-five cents to the dollar.

Although the Census returns come in but slowly, yet sufficient has been disclosed to show that the average increase of population in Maine has been something more than fifty per cent. within the last ten years. It is deemed probable that on the apportionment, it will be entitled to two additional representatives in Congress.

In New York, 149 persons were interred during the week ending on the 21st inst. viz. 23 men, 24 women, 45 boys, and 57 girls, of whom 84 were under five years of age.

On Saturday evening, a steam grist and saw mill, near Goshen, Cape May county, N. J. owned by J. Conard, esq. of Philadelphia, with a considerable quantity of lumber, was destroyed by fire.

The seven prisoners, sentenced at Morristown, last week, to the Penitentiary, set off for their destination on Saturday. The editor of the Herald says that they gave three cheers as they passed his office.

NEW YORK GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, 2 P. M.

ALGIERS TAKEN.—We stated in Tuesday's Gazette, on the authority of Captain Beecher, of the brig Industry, arrived at New Haven, from St. Barts, that Algiers was captured on the 4th of July. One of our city papers attempted to discredit this intelligence, on the ground that the vessel which brought the news to St. Barts was a Swedish bottom; but it will be seen from the following statement, which we obtained in a personal interview with Captain Beecher, that the information is strictly correct:—

Capt. B. informs us that he sailed from St. Barts on the 5th inst. and that the Swedish corvette ship Carl Johan, Captain Portelly, arrived there on the 2d, from Marseilles and Gibraltar, at which latter place he stopped one day, and sailed thence on the 13th of July, having had a passage of *twenty one* days to St. Barts. While at Gibraltar, Capt. Portelly was informed that official intelligence had been received there of the capture of Algiers on the 4th of July, with the loss of 3500 men on the part of the French, and 5000 on that of the Turks. The latter had made good their retreat from the city, and retired into the interior.

The Carl Johan is an American built corvette was formerly a privateer, and is a very fast sailing vessel, and her commander is a man of strict veracity and integrity, who is well known in this country, where his vessel is constantly insured.

ERIE CANAL.

The whole length of the Erie Canal, from Lake Erie to the Hudson river, is 363 miles.

It is forty feet wide on the surface, and four in depth.

Lake Erie is 565 feet above the level of the Hudson at Albany. There are from one extremity of the canal to the other, 84 locks, and the total rise and fall is 698 feet; of which about 650 are fall.

The entire cost of the Erie and Champlain Canals, according to the Canal Commissioners' Estimate, is $7,519,995, or $17,367 19 per mile; making the total cost of the Erie Canal, including that for locks, feeders, bridges, and all appendages, $6,301,289 97. According to another estimate, that contained in the report of Mr. S. Wright, to the Senate, Feb. 12, 1827, the cost of the Erie Canal per mile was $23,573. But in this estimate were included large sums paid for repairs, and for works not strictly appendages to the Canal.

The time required for passing the locks, is varied according to circumstances. We are not able to state the average detention. The general rate per hour of travelling, is about four miles, of transportation about three.

The amount of toll collected on the Erie Canal in one year, 1828, was $727,150 20. We have no document at hand to which we can refer for the rate of toll.

There are no means of ascertaining the number of passengers who passed along the canal since its completion. The number of boats that arrived and departed from Albany during the season of canal navigation, in 1829, was 12,828. The whole quantity of down freight on which toll is charged by the ton, was 75,500. The quantity of merchandize, &c. conveyed up the canal was 33,000 tons. There were other articles of freight both ways, for example, down 18,008 cords of wood; 32,156 feet of timber; 28,180,884 feet of lumber; and 17,150 feet of shingles.

The number of passage and transportation boats is continually varying. They all belong to individuals.

Two horses are generally used to draw the boats, and sometimes three. They are usually changed about every twelve miles.

The net income from the Erie and Champlain Canals from 1817 to Jan. 1829, was $6,487,742 46. The net profits for the year 1829, applied towards the payment of the canal debt, amounted to $471,528 22.

The New London Gazette of Wednesday, contains the following instance of precocious depravity:—"Last week, two boys, brothers, were playing on a wharf at East Haddam, when the eldest, who is ten years old, from a trifling altercation, pushed the youngest into the river, and he was drowned. The boy confessed the fact of his guilt, and said his brother sunk and rose, and held up his little hand for help, two or three times. While the tragic scene was transacting, some men were at work within a few rods, ignorant of what was passing."

The New London Gazette of Wednesday last, mentions, that in blasting a rock in that city on the Saturday previous, a stone, weighing three hundred pounds, was thrown over a two story house and across the street, falling upon the roof of a building occupied as a school house. It passed through the roof, broke a rafter, and was stopped by a large beam in the second floor.—Had the stone gone 10 feet further it would have fallen into the school room, which was crowded with children.

In digging a well at Middletown, Connecticut, a few days since, a quantity of bones, the horn, of cattle, and vegetable matter was found below, at the depth of from ten to fifteen feet, in a state of good preservation. A species of corn stalk, perfectly sweetly flavoured, was also found. The Middlesex Gazette accounts for the good preservation of these things by supposing it arises from their being buried in mud of a salt, marshy nature.

STATE ELECTIONS.—The election in Maine takes place on the second Monday in September; in Vermont, the first Tuesday in September; in Maryland, first Monday in October; Delaware, first Tuesday in October; South Carolina; second Monday in October; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, second Tuesday in October. Georgia, on the first Monday in October; New-York, first Monday in November. In Kentucky, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, and Missouri, the election took place on the 2d inst. (first Monday:) the other States at an earlier period.

HORRIBLE ATTEMPT TO POISON.—A number of families residing on Forty-first street, near the Ninth Avenue, New York, were taken suddenly sick on Saturday night, in such a manner as led to a suspicion that they had been poisoned. It was soon ascertained that the water in the well had been poisoned by throwing arsenic into it, and the timely discovery prevented any of the serious consequences which otherwise might have ensued. Who the perpetrator or perpetrators of this atrocious deed are, is not known; but it is hoped they will be brought to light, and punished as they richly deserve. A number of animals in the same vicinity have lately been poisoned.

At the fire in Elizabeth street, New York, on Saturday last, the wife of one of the occupants of a house which has been destroyed, put a sum of money, amounting to about $469, of which $430 was in bank notes and $30 in gold, into a hand box, and threw it out the window into the adjoining yard, with a view of preserving it. She has never heard of it since. This sum was the hard earned savings of five years.

The Oswego Free Press says Cast Iron Hammers have been manufactured in that village, ground off and blacked very handsomely, in imitation of the wrought iron.—They are destined for the Canada market, and like Pindar's razors made to *sell*.—"Men are engaged in this business, who should, from their stations in society, blush at such meanness."

The following singular escape is related among the other incidents of the great northern storm:—

A house, in which the wife of Mr. Durfee and three children were alone, was surrounded by water, and the family were first apprised of danger by awaking in the night and finding their bed just above its surface! The water continued to rise and the bed with it—probably buoyed up by the boards of the lower floor, which were fortunately loose. In this situation of gloom and danger, far from the reach of any succour, Mrs. Durfee maintained, as she thinks, her self-possession; though it was with some difficulty that she prevented the bed from inclining so much that one side or the other should not be under water. The water finally rose within about twenty inches of the chamber ceiling, (traces of which are plain upon the wall,) when Mrs. D. moved aside one or two of the loose boards which composed it, and took her children into the little loft—remaining there till her neighbors rescued her the next day.

Sentence of John Francis Knapp.

This wretched young man received his sentence at Salem on Saturday. At 9 A. M. he was placed at the Bar. The crowd was as great as at any former time of the trial. He remained throughout the solemn ceremony as unconcerned and unmoved like as ever. When asked by Judge Putnam, if he had aught to say, why sentence of death should not now be pronounced upon him, he replied with great energy and firmness:

"I have only to say, that I am innocent of the charge—and I now declare to the world, that I shall die innocent of the crime, for which I am to suffer."

Judge Putnam then proceeded to pronounce the dreadful sentence of the Law, in the following terms:

JOHN FRANCIS KNAPP—You have been indicted for the crime of Murder—and upon your arraignment have pleaded that you were not guilty—and put yourself upon God and your Country for trial. Able and learned counsel have been at your request assigned by the Court to assist you in your defence. Your case has been committed to a very intelligent and impartial jury, selected by yourself, who have for six days patiently and attentively listened to the evidence and the arguments. All that learning and industry, fidelity and talents, could suggest, has been urged in vain in your defence. The truth has prevailed—and the jury of your country have established your guilt—the Court is satisfied with their verdict, and you come now to receive the sentence of the Law.

Before we proceed to that last and painful duty, we are desirous of doing you all the good in our power, by awakening your mind to a consideration of the awful doom which awaits you. Would to God that any thing we could say would have the effect of softening your heart, and of leading you to sincere contrition and repentance.

The horrible murder of which you have been convicted, stands in bold relief and deformity in the history of crime.

The victim of your ferocity, in a few years, according to the course of nature, would have sunk into his grave in peace, but for the thirst for gain which corroded the hearts of those who conspired against his life. He was living in the midst of as peaceful a community as exists upon the earth, surrounded by his relations and friends upon whom he had lavished his bounty. In the stillness of night—while he rested his aged limbs upon the bed—while he was in the arms of sleep—in his own house—in the centre of this populous town—the Assassin of your procurement committed the Deed of Death, while you, in the judgment of the Law, were present and aiding him in the fact.

The circumstances attending the conspiracy, exhibit a cool, deliberate design to take the life of the victim, merely for the sake of gain. There was no other passion to be gratified.

The conspirators were all young. They were connected with respectable families. They were born, and reared, and educated among us. They had the means of living within their own control, if they had pursued the course of honesty and industry.

But they forsake this course, and resolved to cut their road to fortune through blood and murder.

Our peaceful city stood aghast at this dreadful deed. The very foundation of our society seemed to be shaken—and the shock was not confined to this vicinity or State, but extended throughout this land.

Suspicions too horrible for utterance were excited in the breasts of reflecting men. The sense of security which the law inspires, was in a great manner lost. No man's house was considered a safe castle—and men seemed for a time disposed to trust to their own arms, rather than to the protection of the law for their safety.

But there is a Providential watch constantly over us.—The murderers have been detected by means as extraordinary as their crime was atrocious. The Assassin has perished by his own hands—and the tremendous punishment for your crime is about to fall upon you.

But there is in these awful events a WARNING voice, which speaks to all, and especially to the young, as with the sound of the earthquake, in every breeze which wafts the news of this horrid tragedy: "Forsake not the ways of truth, and honest industry, which lead to honor and everlasting life, for the paths of vice and profligacy which lead to ignominy and death."

"Be not deceived by their enticing appearances. At their beginning, the rose buds of hope and passion may appear, but they end in anguish, poverty and destruction."

Our fervent prayer for you is, that you may be prepared, by sincere repentance, to appear before the Judge of all the Earth. And we would urge you to apply to those pious men, whose duty it is to teach our Holy Religion, to help you with their prayers and instructions during the few remaining days which may be allowed to you; and may God grant success to their endeavors.

It only remains for us to declare the sentence of the Law, which is, and this court doth accordingly adjudge:—

That you be carried from hence to the prison from whence you came—and from thence to the place of Execution—and there be hanged by the neck until you shall be dead. And may God of his infinite grace have mercy upon your soul.

In performing this oppressively painful duty, Judge Putnam was much affected, and sobbed audibly after he had pronounced the judgment of the Court. The prisoner, on the contrary, maintained his unconcern throughout. Indeed there was apparently not a spectator, who did not suffer more than he who most was interested. On leaving the bar he put a quid of tobacco into his mouth, with the utmost nonchalance.

The trials of Joseph Knapp, jr. and George Crowninshield, are necessarily postponed till the next term of the Court, which will sit in Salem Nov. 9. The judges are required by law to proceed on the Circuit in the western counties early in next month; and the recent death of the Chief Justice has devolved on the Court many arduous preparatory duties.

The day of J. F. Knapp's execution is to be fixed by the Governor and the Council.—*Boston Patriot.*

The St. Louis Beacon, of July 22, announces the return of Gen. Clark, and Messrs. Doughty and Hughes, Indian Agents, with many Indian warriors, in the steam-boat Chieftain, from Prairie du Chien. The object of the expedition was accomplished. About ten tribes, to wit, Sacs, Foxes, Sioux, Ioways, Winnebagoes, Menomonies, Chippewas, Pattawattamies, &c. met at Prairie du Chien, and under the peaceful mediation of Gen. Clark and Col. Morgan, adjusted their differences, terminated their wars, and removed the causes of future dissensions by settling various disputed questions of boundary and hunting, and made amends to the relations of the deceased for many murders. An acquisition of territory for the removed Indians was made. Whilst the treaty was held, the lady of Gen. Clark, the Count del Varmo, of Italy, Mr. Hamilton of Great Britain, and several travellers, went on to the Falls of St. Anthony, 400 miles further west, spent the 4th of July, and have returned with the others.

The Rev. J. T. O'Neil, a Roman Catholic priest of Charleston, recently paid to the administrator of the estate of the late James Quinn, merchant of that city, the sum of $536 16 cts. with respect to which, he says in his letter to the administrator, "It may not be irrelevant to inform you that I have received the above amount through the confessional on the principal of restitution. The debt originally contracted was not much above half the [illegible] sum, but the legal interest arising thereon, which the individual bound to restitution [illegible] justly charged, has increased the debt to present amount."

SOURCE OF INDIAN OPPRESSION.—[illegible] distributes the Indian lands among her [illegible] by *lotte ry*; a law of the State specifies the [illegible] as and the chances each class is entitled [illegible] The married man is entitled to two, while the bachelor is entitled to but one, is to encourage matrimony. All *fatherless children* are entitled to one draw each, and that three or four thousand of [illegible] claimed their draws in the last land lo[illegible] *Amer. Spectator.*

The editor of the Richmond Co[illegible] says that the search for gold still continues in Virginia, and that the gold found in the [illegible] is of the purest quality. He adds—"Some gentlemen who have consulted the map of the State, have arranged it into various regions—the region of lime nearer to the mountains, then a much narrower region of gold; and this, is the coal district. If this distribution correct, we may scarcely expect to find the lower country where we live, as it is to the east of the coal lands. We understand that a very rich vein of gold has been found in the lower end of Fauquier county, and that in that portion of the country the gold is found imbedded in a sort of porous rock—and lower down, as in the Spottsylvania mines, it is mixed with the sand, as if the above had been worn and washed away, and throw the sands and particles of gold into a small space. It is supposed that the belt of gold from five to twelve miles wide—and as far as we have ascertained, from the county of Fauquier to the county of Fluvanna. We understand that indications of it have been found on a tract of land belonging to a worthy citizen of our own town, in whose good faith we could be confirmed by actual experience, and we are sure that his numerous acquaintance will cordially rejoice. These signs have been recently traced, and the tract of land is in the very neighborhood of the James river."

THE LATE CAPTAIN SHEFFIELD.—[illegible] ceived a few days ago the death of [illegible] Sheffield, of this port. An incident in the history of his life deserves particular notice at this time, and is a remarkable proof of great decision of character. Capt. Sheffield commanded a ship bound to Naples with a valuable cargo, was captured in the Mediterranean by an Algerine frigate, the crew taken as prize master and eight Turks were put on board and the ship ordered for Algiers. The field was left alone with his boy on the ship, and watching a favorable occasion, actually threw the nine Algerines overboard with his boy carried the ship in safety to Naples.

When the Dey heard the news, he was excessively enraged, and demanded Sheffield's head from the American Consul, M'Kee, on pain of imprisonment. The money was refunded by the Swedish Consul, and finally by our Government. Such acts of American Mediterranean made the Algerines more cautious of annoying them.—*N. Y.*

SINGULAR MODE OF WARFARE.—In the year 1770, the London East Indiaman, Captain [illegible] down by the Russel man-of-war, with a crew of 100 people perished. I was [illegible] species of danger at sea with a [illegible] a steam-packet bound for Edinburgh, and [illegible] ed me the case was by no means [illegible] and that he recollected, during the [illegible] on board a merchant ship, which [illegible] small arms purposely ran down a [illegible] vessel; he added that there was [illegible] one wild scream of several voices a[illegible] a grating as the merchant ship p[illegible] There were thirty souls on board [illegible] vessel. I asked whether the Capt[illegible] dreadfully shocked? 'Yes,' said [illegible] 'I remember he set his teeth very [illegible] time; but he considered himself [illegible] fact of his having neither arms nor [illegible] to defend himself, in case they [illegible] him.'—*Notes to the Undying One.*

The [illegible]

PHILADELPH[illegible]

SATURDAY, AUGUST [illegible]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

'David'—is rather too amorous.

'Carlos'—next week.

'Norna' would suit the savages of [illegible] islands, but here she is not at home.

'Mullikin'—wants judgment—[illegible] getting up a piece is outrageous—

"The same ill sense of taste would [illegible] Dog foxes in the yoke, and shear [illegible]

'Melancthon,'—too gloomy.

'Sophos'—too nonsensical.

'Orson'—too bearish.

'Charlotte'—too sickly sentim[illegible]

The drawing of 'Amicus' is [illegible] however, of no value, unless accompanied by a description.

"Pulvinare," by Mark Bisset[illegible] and will appear shortly. The [illegible] presented at the proper season, "[illegible] not dead, but sleepeth."

We regret that our Newark f[illegible] of his name; as, if known, we [illegible] such conclusive reasons respecting [illegible] delays in publishing the "Cast[illegible] satisfy the most cavilling dispo[illegible] arising from accidents in copper-[illegible] engraving, printing, &c. &c. c[illegible] avoided by the most scrupulous [illegible]

The favours of "J. B. S. Stafford Bard," are received.

Last week we published an [illegible] we supposed to be an U. S. C[illegible] the first produced in this country. [illegible] ascertained that the article is [illegible] dal struck in England, about the [illegible] the revolutionary war. The [illegible] presented this medal to us [illegible] an error as to its design. One [illegible] stance respecting it is, that it [illegible] of a date.

A model of a rail road and [illegible] gine are exhibited at the Mu[illegible] city. The engine was made [illegible] tucky; a car is attached to the [illegible] visitors can be treated with [illegible] room if they wish to enjoy [illegible] riding. Admittance 25 cents.

The intelligence received [illegible] capture of Algiers can scarcely [illegible] The natives will not consider [illegible] quered though their city [illegible] scattered people will no doubt [illegible] rass their invaders, whom [illegible] customed to regard with the [illegible] and contempt. The usual [illegible] armies will be augmented to [illegible] ference of religion, and expect [illegible] that an invaded nation can [illegible]

...to repel a war that is carried into the country, although that war may be ...with temporary success.

...persons having acted in a most scandalous manner by defrauding us of money due ...our paper, we shall shortly commence ...publication of their names. One man, especially, ...collected a sum of money from some of ...our readers and applied it to his own use. ...No such person has lately been appointed ...a collector by the executive; but that circumstance will not prevent us from exposing his ...conduct.

NEW AGENTS.

...Bethlehem, N. J., B. & J. Oliphant. ...Wilkes Co., Pa., Geo. Green. Agents are ...respectfully requested, on remitting the names ...of subscribers, to write them distinctly. They ...will likewise oblige us, not to discontinue any ...paper until the expiration of six months ...from the time of subscribing or renewal—unless ...there is no prospect of obtaining the arrears.

...MECHANICS.—By the science of mechanics ...the natural strength is increased almost beyond ...calculation. It is well known that Archimedes ...defended the city of Syracuse for a ...long time by mechanical engines, when the ordinary means of repelling a siege would have ...been unavailing.—Bishop Wilkins thinks it ...impossible to draw up an oak tree by the ...roots by any greater force than the human ...hand, by a multiplication of wheels. The ...hand is most perfect of the mechanical ...powers, and indeed it appears to be a compound ...power of those powers, having in it ...the principles of the balance and lever; ...similarly to the wheel are the screw and ...the axle-tree, we suppose, was more used ...by builders than any of the others. In railroads, inclined plane is sometimes a very advantageous means of propelling the cars. The ...wedge seems to be a kind of exception ...to the general law of mechanics, viz:—that ...power is gained, swiftness is proportionably ...lessened.—But, by making the inclination ...more greater, force and swiftness are ...increased.

...CHARACTER OF MRS HILL, THE ACTRESS. ...Mrs. Hill was playing in some important ...character in one of the American theatres, ...slipped on the stage, and her ancle was ...broken in a terrible manner.—Though suffering ...the most acute agony, she continued to perform until the close of the piece, and ...then fainted that she had received any injury. ...It was subsequently ascertained that one ...bone was broken. We consider this a ...striking instance of female fortitude.

...THEATRICAL.—The Walnut street theatre ...opened this evening the 28th instant. ...The company consists of the following persons: ...Mr. Southwell, Chapman, Hazard, W. ...Greenwood, Stickney, Hathwell, ...Jones, St. John.—Mrs. S. Chapman, ...Mrs. Wills, Slater.—Misses Chapman, ...Miss Hathwell. The Arch st. theatre ...opened for the season on Monday, the ...7th. The company are—Messrs. Archer, ...Field and Walton, (managers;) Kilner, ...Rowbotham, F. Durang, Smith, J. Fisher.—Mrs. Rowbotham, Maywood, Durang, A. Fisher and Miss Coleman. In ...addition to the above we are informed that engagements have been made to secure the powerful services of Mr. Forrest. We have no doubt the managers of both houses will be ...successful in their efforts to gratify the public ...taste—and if the sea-serpent himself should ...appear in our city, he will probably be engaged to exhibit his 'scaly tinglets' for the ...benefit of a Philadelphia audience. On Saturday an Address will be delivered at ...the Arch by Mr. W. Chapman; another address delivered on the opening of Arch ...by Mr. Archer. Price of admission, Walnut Box 50 cents. Pit 25. Gallery 12 ...Arch street—Box 75 cents. Pit 37 1-2 ...cents.

...The forty-fourth number of the JOURNAL ...of Arts is issued to-day, and completes the ...work. The publisher requests us to mention ...that information of such distant subscribers ...as may not receive this number within the ...period, that some little delay has been necessary to give time for the preparation of a ...full title.

...The confidence in which the Editors ...of this work are held by their readers is, we think, justified by ...the manner in which has, thus far, encouraged their ...friends. They say:—"Many, who at first feared ...the plans were too circumscribed, are now ...reconciled to the great extent and variety of the resources. The difficulty for us has ...not been to find subjects, but to arrange and ...condense—not to seek to dilate, so much as ...to find abstract. We have at this time, ...before us, numerous volumes on Hygiene ...and England—materials for years' journalizing ...of vital import, to which we have ...not as yet had power barely to allude. We ...desire, if possible, to escape the charge of prolixity, if, strengthened by practice, encouraged by public patronage, we ...can distribute freely, and not without discrimination what we have so largely collected. ...We have dwelt, with an emphasis be...yond the importance of the subject, on temperance in the large sense of the word; and ...have shown that an indulgence, ...even, in the products of the *still*, ...use of tobacco, in any form, are ...not by the votary of true pleasure, ...only forbidden to all those who value ...that economy of healthy feeling which men are most useful in their generation have pointed out the common causes ...of errors of regimen, heedless excesses, ...atmospherical extremes, and ignorant, ...self-medication, and trust in the knavery ...of quacks—we have not neglected to indicate ...the natural means of occupation to ensure serenity and pleasurable bodily feelings; and ...the proportion of time for sleep and rest, ...the means and appliances which are ...required to procure them. But much, ...far, yet remains for us to treat of.—We have spoken of the paramount call ...for, and some of the circumstances under which deteriorated, we have still to discuss of the location of public and private, and the means for warming and ...ventilating as well as of protecting them against ...gases and exhalations. Gymnastic exercises and physical education, including an inquiry into clothing, have been at different times touched upon in our pages; but we ...have not had time to give them that share ...of time and full display to which by their importance, they are entitled, so, also, the ...interests of the artisan and mechanic have been neglected, we have still much ...advice, and numerous facts in reserve ...for. Of ailment, in regard to quality, and ...food adapted to general use, we have ...spoken; hereafter we hope to be able to ...give some minuteness the properties of each article, and its effects on particular constitutions, and temporary states of the animal economy. In carrying these designs into execution, we shall continue, as heretofore, to make the Journal of Health the vehicle, not so much of the sentiments of others, however high the sanction of authority under which they have been advanced as of our own opinion, tested by actual observation and experience of their value. We may vary the means of persuasion; but in all cases they will be found to be concordant with our own convictions of propriety and utility. In conclusion, we may be allowed to hope that our readers will take the past as evidence of our designs and execution for the future, and that the second year of our labours will be crowned with the same gratifying proofs of their approbation, which have been so liberally conceded to the first."

At Norristown last week, John King was sentenced to four years imprisonment, in the Philadelphia Penitentiary, for the murder of John Kid, on the fifth of June; William Bryan, a black, about nineteen years old, to seven years, for a violent attempt on the person of a white girl, committed on the 12th of June, in Lower Merion. Five men were sentenced, for burglary, for the terms of *five*, *seven*, and *ten years*.

From the Richmond Compiler.

VIVA LA BAGATELLE.—It is but seldom that we find such jocular badinage as the following, proceeding from such distinguished men, and in such difficult times, as the following letter. It was eagerly addressed by Ellery, a celebrated statesman of Rhode Island, and our own Madison, to Mr. Mathews of S. Carolina, Mr. Peabody of N. Hampshire, and Gen. Schuyler of New-York, three Delegates who had been sent to Head-quarters, as a Committee of Congress. [Mr Ellery is said to have possessed great vivacity and sprightliness of disposition. Mr. Madison, with all his profoundness of understanding, unites great good humor, and considerable comic vein, and has the choicest set of anecdotes of any man in the world—as will be admitted by all who had the opportunity of enjoying his agreeable conversation during our late State Convention.]

IN CONGRESS, May 5th, 1780.

"Ye poor devils! shivering on the bleak hills of Morris, how we pity you!—Ho! soldier with your canteen—view that poor committee-man—see him trembling. Hear his teeth chatter—unable to support himself under the chilling blasts, which, unclothed and unfed, you have endured with invincible preseverance and fortitude—see him expiring! he was nursed under a fervid sun, and exposes himself to your nipping gales to bring you some relief. For the sake of G—d, one drop of whiskey for poor Matthews!

"As for ye sons of the North, ye can get along well enough, especially, if ye can find now and then a cup of Beer and a little New England.

"As for our illustrious general, if it were in our choice, for him the rich Madeira should flow in copious streams—and as for the gallant officers, and faithful brave soldiers under his command, if we had the powers of conversion, we would turn water into wine, the camp should overflow with that exhilarating and invigorating liquor.

"The last battle had been broached. We addressed Congress, and used every argument in our power, to induce them to order a couple of pipes to be sent to head-quarters, and told them that the general's wine was entirely exhausted. They doubted—We informed them that we had received a letter from the committee giving us that information. They still doubted, and desired that the letter might be produced. We delivered it with the utmost reluctance. Upon reading it, Congress immediately concluded that any person who would dare to charge us with niggardliness, and threaten to run Congress'd—l'y' into debt, must be 'd—l'y' drunk, and utterly refused to send any wine to head quarters until you should have returned. We wish you had been more guarded in your expressions. However, we shall for once stretch our power, and send forth two pipes immediately. You will be pleased consider soberly the business you have undertaken, and the expectations of Congress, and not drink more than three glasses of wine at dinner, and six at supper; and whenever you write to us do it before breakfast.

"We return your "word to the wise," and are yours, as you conduct. W. ELLERY,
JAS. MADISON, Jn."

TOBACCO.—Some of the newspapers are loud in their denunciations against the use of tobacco, in any shape, manner or form whatever. Medical authors without number, are quoted to prove its pernicious, effects upon "mind, body and estate." Now for our own parts, although we could never see into the process of reasoning, by which many people persuade themselves to roll a quid of tobacco a "sweet morsel under their tongues," we are by no means prepared to "go the whole" against the Indian weed. What! shall we discard a plant, as full of classic and interesting recollections as it is of bitterness because some puny stomachs cannot stand its powerful influence? Shall we banish from our presence what gives dignity to an Indian Council—adds cheerfulness to an "evening fireside"—mellows friendship—and digests a dinner? Spirit of Sir Walter Raleigh forbid it! We are willing to forego the "chewing of the cud," but take not from us the sociable pinch, and the enlivening puff! —*Alexandria Gazette.*

A correspondent writes us that he was lately, in Newnan, Coweta county, went from thence to a battalion muster in Troup county, (Georgia) attended the Sheriff's sale there on Tuesday and remained until Friday, when he joined in a hunting spree; went thence to Greenville, in Meriwether county, where he was at a company muster; passed thence through Zebulon, Forsyth and Eatonton to Crawfordsville, and that he never in the whole time, heard an oath, or saw a man in a state of intoxication.—This is an evidence of a great and pleasing change in the habits and morals of our people, and such an one as we rejoice to hear of.—*Milledgeville Recorder.*

We learn that 500 barrels of standard City Mills Flour, being a part of the 1000 spoken of yesterday, in our notice of the markets, was sold on Monday at $5 per barrel,—or at an advantage of 25 cents per barrel on Saturday's prices.—*Baltimore American.*

LOADSTONE.—A correspondent informs us that this mineral has lately been discovered on the plantation of Capt. John Scott, living about nine miles east of Concord, in Cabarrus county. The discovery was made by Michael Fesperman, Esq. The ore is found incorporated with the rock, on the surface of which there is found a considerable quantity; and it is no doubt abundant beneath the surface.—*Catawba Journal.*

BOG MEADOW.—Hon. James Fowler of Westfield, Massachusetts in the spring of 1828, covered over 108 rods of Bog Meadow land with loam from adjoining upland. The loam was spread about 3 inches deep. The land was then sowed with herd-grass seed and the first year produced little but weeds.—This year however it produced at the rate of 3 tons 780 lbs. of best hay per acre, and before the putting on of the loam the yield was not more than a ton per acre, and that of an inferior quality. The expense of covering the land was about $20 per acre.—*Greenfield Gazette.*

Volcano.—Letters from Sicily give lamentable details of the late eruption of Mount Etna. Eight villages, not one of which was ever before affected by the flames or lava of the volcano, have been buried under enormous masses of stones and cinders. The coasts of Calabria, and some parts of Italy, exposed to the wind, have been covered with the same red dust as the vicinity of Etna. The country round the volcano has been completely devastated.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON papers, to the 12th of July, have been received at BALTIMORE, by the arrival of the ship HERALD, Captain GRAHAM.

The intelligence from the FRENCH army in AFRICA is nine days later than that previously received. The situation of the fleet seems to be uncomfortable, and the Admiral's letter betrays symptoms of discontent. Count BOURMONT appears to be proceeding skilfully and cautiously, and with a certain prospect of complete success; though not as rapidly as was expected by those who had underrated the adversary's means and spirit.

Respecting the affairs of ENGLAND, we observe nothing more remarkable than the elevation of a lady, AMERICAN by birth, to the chief station about the person of the Queen.

We doubt whether any of the newspaper statements respecting the King's intentions and feelings toward the ministry, are to be relied on. The TIMES has recently seemed scarcely less devoted than the COURIER to Lord WELLINGTON. The HERALD assails the present cabinet without proposing another. The MORNING CHRONICLE is the instrument of Lords LANSDOWNE, HOLLAND, and the Whigs. Each of these papers, as usual, affirms that to be probable which its patrons may be presumed to desire.

Of IRELAND, a DUBLIN correspondent of the TIMES writes:—"Although there have been accounts from various parts of the country regarding the privations under which the peasantry are now suffering, it will be satisfactory to your readers to be informed, that the price of provisions is declining almost every where. This is attributable to the activity of the local committees, to the promptitude with which, generally speaking, contributions have been made, but, above all, to the efforts made by the mercantile men in different parts of the country. Intelligence has been received this day and yesterday, of the state of the crops in Ireland upon which I think perfect reliance can be placed. The grain of all kinds exhibits a more promising appearance than it has for several years. I have heard, twenty years before. There is, moreover, a greater breadth of corn under cultivation, and the crops are more forward in the country than ever they have been recollected; so that with favorable warm weather the wheat harvest is expected to commence about the 15th of next month. The potato crop is also very early, and the new ones are beginning to appear in the markets in considerable abundance. The middle ranks of the people appear to come to a tacit understanding to use no other, so that the old ones are reserved for the use of the poor.

Great rejoicing took place at Newgate among the criminals, 37 in number, under sentence of death, on being informed by the Ordinary, that all their lives were spared—some burst forth into a most frantic exultation, others wept for joy, and some implored the blessing of the Almighty on behalf of the merciful King William.

It is said that should the Duke of Cumberland make his election for the Viceroyship of Hanover the Duke of Cambridge on his recal, goes to the horse guards. But it is conjectured that the Duke of Cumberland will remain in England to watch over the interests of his son, as the Prince Leopold was recommended to do for the purpose of protecting his niece.

Prince Leopold is to be created Duke of Kendal, with a seat in the cabinet; and his Majesty thus surrounded by his own family, may defy all the machinations of the disaffected.—*Observer.*

THE CORONATION.—It is in contemplation that the Coronation of William the Fourth should take place next October, and although not on an extensive plan, still with that dignity and pomp becoming a nation like Great Britain.

A letter from Constantinople states, that the exchange of the treaty of amity and commerce, concluded with the United States of North America, took place on the 30th May.

A dreadful fire took place at Constantinople on the night of the 20th May, which destroyed nearly 400 houses.

The dissolution of Parliament was expected to take place on the 14th, but would not be prolonged, in any event, beyond the 19th July. The funeral of George IV. was to take place on the 15th. The Coronation of William IV. is to take place in October next.

The French hospital of Sidi Ferruch received before the 24th ult. 523 wounded and 75 fever cases.

The Dutch papers bring intelligence of the cessation of hostilities in Java. The insurgent leader, Diepo Negoro, has submitted, and there are hopes that tranquility will be permanent.—Hitherto these distant possessions have been a burden to the Dutch government.

A London paper of July 4 says:—'We are sorry to find that accounts have been received by government of another Spanish expedition, supposed to be against Mexico, having touched at the Cape de Verd islands; and also, that the Mexican Minister here has received advices, showing that the Spanish government, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the British Cabinet, are continually sending out to the Havana small detachments of troops, who are to be formed in a body there for the purpose of profiting by the first opportunity, to make a descent on the Mexican coast, where, however, the Mexicans are fully prepared to receive them.'

The British Revenue has again proved deficient. The quarter ending the 5th of July exhibits a decrease of 176,324*l.* as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. The customs have improved, but in the excise there is a sad diminution of 357,653*l.* Compared with the quarter ending the 5th of April, there is an increase; and so far it gives evidence of a greater consumption of excisable articles. The income of 1829 was 47,408,717*l.*; of 1830, 46,717,737*l.*, leaving a deficiency of 690,980*l.*—Strange to say that the revenue of Ireland, now so much distressed, has improved in the year about 70,000*l.*

PRIVATE LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

TORRE-CHICA, JUNE 21.—After the advantages which we obtained, it was believed that General Bourmont, profiting by the disorder of the enemy's army, would have pursued them, sword in hand, up to the very walls of Algiers, where we should have taken possession, for the purpose of alarming the Algerines, and prevented them from making sorties from the town, and harassing our troops, as they had done every day; but it appears that the General-in-Chief does not choose to venture so far until the arrival of the last convoy, which he is expecting. He has sent back to Toulon several transports, to fetch, it is said, the reserve divisions. Mean time he is strongly fortifying his camp. The engineers are at work from morning till night: the infantry has post in front of the camp: and numerous patroles are in motion to prevent the Bedouins from coming too near.—Notwithstanding this vigilance the enemy continually continue to evade the watchfulness of our soldiers, and come within a couple of paces to massacre those who are so imprudent as to leave the entrenchments. We have to regret the loss of several men, who, with ill-judged bravery, have violated the orders which have been issued, not to depart from the camp. This camp is on the tongue of land which runs to the north-west. Our workmen are cutting through this slip of land, and when that work is accomplished we shall be completely isolated, and our camp will be in a kind of island.

A great part of our ships have put to sea to cruise off shore. Some cruise between Tripoli and Tunis, to watch the motions of those powers, who seem disposed to join the Dey of Algiers, and fall on us. However brave our soldiers may be, if we should have this addition to the number of our enemies, the odds would be against us, and we should have much trouble to get rid of them.

We did not expect so much resistance. The Arabs, though without discipline, fight with the greatest resolution; they come up to our squares with much intrepidity, and fall under our bayonets. Our troops have little fear of these hordes of barbarians, to whom they give no quarter. It is a real butchery. It was said yesterday that we were going to break up and advance. Every body was glad; but no such order was given. It seems that we are to wait for the reserve.

The following are extracts from sundry letters received in Paris.

"The French army has, at this moment, (June 22d,) 1,000 wounded and 200 killed. Our enemies have no idea of regular warfare. They rush upon our ranks, stop their horses, fire some volleys of musketry, and then fly back with all their speed. They can fire to a great distance with their very long muskets.

"I have heard it said by a general, 'I am very well content with our young soldiers, but I could wish that they judged a little more accurately of distances. They sometimes fire at the enemy when not within double the range of a musket. On the first day, 1,000 soldiers expended 45,000 cartridges, and yesterday, more than 150,000. Our artillery is that which gives us so much superiority over the enemy. One cannon ball, and above all, a shell, is sufficient to put to flight a corps of 600 men."

"Since the victory of the 19th, the camp of Staoueli is strewed with the spoil of the enemy. Our soldiers are all provided with utensils of every description, and some sleep on Turkey carpets. The general, with his staff, were the first to enter the camp. All the tents were open. The wardrobe of the Aga fell into the hands of the Vultigeurs, who sold it to some amateurs of the army. Every body is anxious for a bournous to wrap himself in at night. This cloak, which is of an elegant and commodious shape, and of very fine cloth, will, probably, next winter, in Paris, replace the Spanish cloak, the pelisse, and wittchoras.'

"TOULON, June 27.

"The bomb vessels are returning to France which gives reason to conclude that the project of attacking Algiers by sea has been abandoned. It is judged that this mode of attack offers but very slight chances of success; and that our ships, ranged before the tripple row of batteries which defends the ramparts of this city, would run some danger, either from the squalls of wind so common in those latitudes, or from the fire of the batteries, which are provided with heavy cannon, the range of which is much more considerable than that of our guns. In order to assure their safety, it would be necessary for our ships to keep at such a distance as must render their artillary ineffectual against the batteries.

"The Bey of Constantia, whose apparent neutrality was suspicious, has sent a contingent of 9000 regular troops to the Dey of Algiers. It is feared, with some probability, that the regencies of Tunis and Tripoli will imitate the example afforded by the Bey of Constantia, because we suspect that the Porte has devoted agents with these governors, who insinuate that the French, if once masters of Algiers, will fall on them; and that our invasion of the coasts of Africa forms part of a grand system of the sovereigns of Europe to drive away the followers of Islamism, which is about to give place to the cross of the Christians.

LONDON, July 2.—It was currently reported yesterday, in the well informed circles, that the King has left funds to pay his brother the late Duke of York's debts in full. His Majesty's private wealth has been estimated £660,000.

One of our contemporaries has given an account, no doubt extremely authentic, of the reception given by his present Majesty to the members of the Administration. We believe we may state, from a source equally entitled to credit, that when the Chancellor of the Exchequer approached the King, his Majesty, shading his eyes, according to his habit, with his hand, said in a style sufficiently *brusque*,—"Well, Sir, who are you,—oh—I don't know you—who are you?"—*Morning Chronicle.*

The Morning Chronicle of the 5th, says:—"The Administration is by no means in the safe position that has been so confidently affirmed. His Majesty was yesterday closeted for some time with the Lord Chancellor and Lord Holland, and in the course of the morning no fewer than seventy independent members met in consultation at Lord Althorp's. The Regency Question [the debates on which occupy a large space in the London papers] brought forward in the distinct shape which it will assume in the motion of Mr. Grant, presents a difficulty with which the existing government finds it difficult to grapple; and the King may not be so easily persuaded, as his present advisers could wish, that his Majesty has the same interest as they in deferring its settlement.'

BANKRUPTCY ANALYSIS.

The following is a unique and accurate Account of the Number of Bankrupts gazetted in London, during the twelve months—which the number in each class exceeds ten, viz. from the first of February, 1829, to the thirty first of January, 1830, inclusive, specifying the exact Number in each Profession, Occupation, Trade, or Calling:

Auctioneers	15	Innkeepers	34
Builders	41	Ironmongers	15
Bakers	25	Ironfounders	11
Booksellers	30	Linen Drapers	35
Brokers	17	Lace Manufacturers	13
Flour and Miscellaneous	13	Merchants	169
Coal Merchants	31	Millers	21
Corn Merchants	20	Mercers	21
Cotton Manufacturers	23	Money Scriveners	13
Chemists and Druggists	18	Milliners	19
Clothiers	18	Plumbers	12
Coach Proprietors	18	Ribbon Manufacturers	14
Coach Builders	10	Silk Manufacturers	16
Carpenters	12	Surgeons	15
Commission Agents	14	Shopkeepers	15
Carriers	10	Tailors	31
Stampers	42	Timber Merchants	25
Dealers	37	Tavern Keepers	10
Dyers	13	Upholsterers	14
Factors	34	Victuallers	70
Farmers	10	Wine & spirit Merchants	61
Grocers	91	Woollen Drapers	26
Hat Manufacturers	17	Warehousemen	12
House Dealers	11		

Jefferson Medical College.

THE Lectures in the Medical Department of JEFFERSON COLLEGE will commence on the first Monday of November next, and continue until the first of March ensuing. The following is the order of the Faculty, viz:

Samuel McClellan, M. D. on Anatomy.
John Eberle, M. D. on Materia Medica and Obstetrics.
Daniel Drake, M. D. on the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
George McClellan, M. D. on Surgery.
Jacob Green, M. D. on Chemistry.
B. Rush Rhees, M. D. on Medical Jurisprudence and Diseases of Women and Children.

SAMUEL McCLELLAN, Dean.
aug 28—if

UNIVERSITY
Of the State of New York.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
New York, June 16, 1830.

THE twenty-fourth Session of the College will commence on the first Monday of November next; after which the several courses of instruction will be continued under the respective Professors, viz:

JOHN AUGUSTINE SMITH, M. D. on Anatomy and Physiology.
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D. on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
JOSEPH M. SMITH, M. D. on the Theory and Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine.
EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D. on Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
JOHN B. BECK, M. D. on Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.
JOHN TORREY, M. D. on Chemistry and Botany.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
JOHN WATTS, Jr. M. D. President.
NICOLL H. DERING, M. D. Register.
aug 21—6t

The funeral sermon of NATHAN SELLERS, late of Upper Darby, will be preached, by the Rev. M. H. Roche, at the meeting house, in the village of Haddington, on to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

The subscribers, believing that justice and gratitude call aloud on the Citizens of the United States to make some provision for the heirs of ROBERT FULTON, to whom not only this country, but the world at large, are indebted for incalculable benefits—and believing, likewise, that as nothing has been done for them by the public authorities, the plan adopted in Virginia and elsewhere, of placing boxes to receive the Steam Boats through the United States for receiving the contributions of passengers, is the best that, under existing circumstances, can be adopted; they therefore invite those citizens favorably disposed to this subject, to attend a meeting to be held in the District Court Room, corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, on Monday the 30th inst. at 8 P. M., to take the subject under consideration.

MATHEW CAREY, JOHN SERGEANT,
N. BIDDLE, AND'W HAYARD,
THOS. P. COPE, J. R. INGERSOLL,
J. TACKET.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 19th inst. by the Rev. John L. Grant, Mr. HUGH MORROW, to Miss ANN LESLEY, daughter of Michael Garnett, all of this city.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. George Boyd, Mr. JOHN HOFFMAN, to Miss CATHARINE TURBN, both of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 22d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kerr, Mr. WILLIAM PRENDAVILLE, to Miss MARY SIMPSON, both of Southwark.

On the 22d of August by the Rev. M. B. Roche, Mr. SAMUEL T. HACKETT, to Miss CATHARINE TURBERTSON, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, 25th inst. by the Rev. W. S. Ashton, JOSEPH A. M. DANIEL, to Miss HANNAH BYERS, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, August 24th by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. THOMAS D. DOUGHERTY, to Miss ADELINE R. TAYLOR, both of this city.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Peter Wonley, Mr. ALEXANDER B. CHRISTIAN, of Richmond, Va. to Mrs. BETSEY THOMPSON, of this city.

On Wednesday, the 18th inst. by the Rev. W. Eagles, Mr. JACOB VONNIEDA, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARGARET HELLER, of Reading, Pennsylvania.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. P. F. Myers, Mr. MATTHIAS L. BEALE, to Miss ANN MARGARET, daughter of the late John Toms, of Southwark.

On the same evening, by the Rev. J. C. Sears, Mr. SEIGFRIED WEISER, to Miss SARAH ANN RICKS, both of Penn township.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Schaeffer, Mr. JOHN M'GOWEN, of Southwark, to Miss CATHARINE CALDWELL, of this city.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. J. Sears, Mr. EDWARD W. MORRISON, merchant, of this city, to Miss SARAH, daughter of Jacob Carr, of Penn Township.

At Wyncwood, Montgomery county, on the afternoon of the 18th inst. by the Rev. James Montgomery LEVI MORRIS, of this city, to NAOMI M'CLENACHAN, daughter of the late Charles M'Clenachan.

DIED,

On the 20th inst., Mr. JAMES McCULLOCH, in the 66th year of his age.

On Sunday morning the 22d inst. Mr. JOHN STEVENSON, merchant, a native of Scotland, and late from the Island of St. Thomas.

On Monday morning, at 3 o'clock, after a short illness, in the 35th year of his age, JAMES C. THOMAS, eldest son of Jacob Thomas.

On the 23d instant, WILLIAM WARNICK, aged 32 years.

On the 20th inst. JOSEPH A. WIGMORE, aged 64 years.

On the 7th inst. at New Orleans, Mrs. CAROLINE M. SAUL, wife of James Saul, Esq. and daughter of the late Daniel Jordan of this city.

In this city, on Monday, the 23d instant, of consumption, Mr. HENRY FELTMAN KNEASS, in the 24th year of his age.

On Wednesday evening, 18th inst. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN GEORGE, in the 24th year of his age.

At Oak Hill, Schuylkill county, Pa. on Thursday, the 19th inst. Mrs. CHARLOTTE A. MORGAN, in the 21st year of her age; leaving an affectionate husband to mourn the irreparable loss he has sustained in her early and premature demise, and an infant of a few days old, unconscious of the affective dispensation which has thus deprived it of the tender attentions of a fond mother.

On the 5th inst. at his residence, Butler county, Ohio, very suddenly, WILLIAM HERON a young gentleman of amiable and moral manners, and of much promise to society. He was about to shake hands with a friend, when he was visited by the sudden hand of death, and would have fallen on the floor, but was caught, and in a few moments after expired.

Near Frankford, on Sunday, the 22d instant, Mrs. SARAH S. MAJOR, in the 29th year of her age, after a long and painful illness of 12 months, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation to the will of her God.

At Frankford, on the 22d inst. Mr. PETER SIDEBOTHOM, a native of Manchester, England.

At Frankford, on the 22d inst. J. TURNER, a native of England.

At Frankford, on the 19 instant, Miss ISABELLA WILSON, in the 15th year of her age.

At Holmesburgh on Thursday morning, in the 24th year of his age, Mr. STEPHEN DUTILH, youngest son of Stephen Dutilh, Esq. late of this city.

On the morning of the 26th inst. MARY HOWELL, in the 29th year of her age.

On Wednesday, 25th inst. DAVID A. ROBINSON, Printer.

Another Revolutionary Soldier gone.

On Sunday morning, 22d instant, at 4 o'clock, after a short but severe illness, Mr. THOMAS WALLACE, in the 85th year of his age, for many years an inhabitant of Southwark. His remains were conveyed to Marcus Hook to be interred.

Another Revolutionary Soldier gone.

On Saturday morning in the 81st year of his age, Mr. LEWIS WOOLF.

On Sunday afternoon, in the 21st year of her age, ELIZABETH, daughter of Charles Marshall, and wife of Timothy Rogers.

This estimable lady has been removed at an age when maternal care and observation had enlarged her knowledge, and reflection confirmed the principles which were to actuate and regulate her conduct. Possessing the qualifications which render those in more mature life eminently valuable and useful, with the promise of much future usefulness in civil and religious society, it cannot but excite painful and distressing emotions in those who have witnessed and partaken of her virtues, to see her so prematurely removed from this earthly pilgrimage. Urbane, delicate, and refined in conversation; easy, affable and graceful in manners; of a sweet and amiable disposition; of an innate vivacity of temperament, tempered by the best social and intellectual influences; a piety antinatured by bigotry, and unclouded by austerity, together with a remarkable diffidence, which enhanced her other exalted qualities, were the living and active principles of her conduct. In the more private and domestic relations of life, her attachments and sympathies were alike ardent and disinterested, and were fruitful of those benevolent works which indicate the character of the wise and good. Whilst she in all these respects filled up the measure of her duties, she was, without obtrusive pretensions, regardful of those transcendently momentous and solemn obligations which concern another and a better state of being. With Christian submission and humility, she laid hold on and cherished the precious promises of the Gospel, which sustained her in the collisions of the world, and proved an anchor to her departing spirit; and these consolations enabled her to yield life, with deference, composure, and submission to her Creator and Judge.

W.

JUST PUBLISHED,

The Casket for August,

EMBELLISHED with a splendid Print of Christ Healing the Sick in the Temple, Views of Bichler's Ferry, Royal Exchange, London, Redcliffe Church, Bristol; School of Flora, and Music.

CONTENTS.

Subject of the Engraving, "Christ Healing the Sick in the Temple; The Eve of Good Friday, by L. A. Wilmer; Early Recollections, Song, O! no! I never mention it, Miseries of taking the Census; The Slanderer; Captain Phillimmon; The Land of Literature, Benez; Ancient Dunbler, Bichler's Ferry, Royal Exchange; Redcliffe Church; Two Months' Recollections of the War in Spain and Portugal; Recollections of China; Eloquence of Patrick Henry; Account of a Literary Dinner; A Provincial Reputation; John Randolph; Centre of Gravity; Great Eclipse of 1831; Boston Boys; Michael Angelo, the Dante of Artists; Arab Caravan, Parody on "Love's Kiternelle," School of Flora "Western Dropwort;" Wit and Sentiment; Music; "Isabel."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

Horace in Philadelphia, to Nancy Lake—Silverhead's Reflections, Green Mountain Bard—Human Greatness, Milford Bard—The Hour of Prayer, Carlos—Horace in Philadelphia, to Wm. Wirt, Esq.—An Epistle to A., Seneca—The Victim, Senex—Horace in Philadelphia, Cherry and Forrester—The Landscape, Milford Bard—Sunrise, V——.—On the Death of Mr. ——, H. D.—Ocean's Crown, Kelpie—On the Death of Miss Tyson, Lorea—Thoughts on Elias Hicks—Milford Bard—Horace in Philadelphia, to Peter Pleasic—To Adversity, Arcola.

Price $2 50 a year. Single number 25 cents. Published monthly by S. C. ATKINSON,
No. 112 Chesnut street.

ALMANACK.

1830. AUGUST.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
28 SATURDAY....	5 27	6 33	8 39	
29 SUNDAY.....	5 28	6 32	10 58	
30 MONDAY.....	5 29	6 31	11 58	
31 TUESDAY....	5 30	6 30	0 21	
1 WEDNESDAY.	5 32	6 28	1 48	
2 THURSDAY...	5 33	6 27	3 08	Full. 11 58 M
3 FRIDAY.....	5 34	6 26	3 29	Last Q. 3 29 E

Notice.

WANTED immediately, two good Moulders and one Pattern Maker—apply to
ALFRED JENKINS, Bridesburg.
aug 28—6t*

Mr. William E. Ashton's

INSTITUTION for YOUNG LADIES, No. 140 Chesnut street.

Mr. William E. Ashton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the duties of his Seminary will be resumed on Wednesday, the 1st of September next.

He also tenders his most grateful acknowledgments for the favours he has already received, and assures his patrons that no attention shall be wanting to secure their future encouragement. His pupils will be instructed by the most eminent Professors in all the branches that constitute a polite and ornamental education.

N. B. Hours of instruction, from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 1, P. M. The afternoons will be devoted to the pursuit of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French and Spanish Languages; to Music and Drawing, and other ornamental parts of female education.

Mr. Daniel R. Ashton will conduct the preparatory department in a room convenient to the Seminary, on moderate terms.
aug 28—2t

MORE LUCK.

COMBINATION 5, 18, 26, a capital prize of $10,000, in a whole ticket, was sold by us to a gentleman of this city, on the 18th instant, being only three days after we sold the capital of $15,000 in the Union Canal Lottery. The ticket was cashed immediately on presentation

P. M. LAFOURCADE, SON & CO.
North West Corner of Race and Second streets.
aug 28—1t*

WANTED,

TWO APPRENTICES to the Oak Coopering business, from 14 to 16 years of age. Apply to
JAMES LOUGHEAD,
At the Crooked Billet Wharf, at the foot of the first alley above Chesnut street.
aug 28—3t

Five Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the till on Friday, the 20th instant, two Account Books and a small Note Book, containing twenty five dollars in bank notes; one ten on the United States Bank, one five on Girard's Bank, one ten dollar bill on the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, with the end torn, a counterf it, perhaps this may lead to the detection of the thief. Any person finding such a note offered will please give information to
Miss MOUNT, Jefferson Hotel,
aug 28—1t No. 17 Dock street.

CANFIELD & CO.

HAVE BEEN LUCKY.

COMBINATION 16, 37, 42, capital of $2000, sold and paid last week, who sold, a short time since,

38 41 44	$50,000
1 10 34	15,000
5 29 31	6000
13 18 42	6000

Our splendid Union Canal, No. 16, draws on Saturday, the 11th September.

CAPITAL PRIZES.

1	$20,000
50	1,000
20	600
12	500
51	300
51	200
31	100
204	50

Price of Tickets only $10, halves $5, quarters 2 50, eighths 1 25.

This is a grand scheme; the 1st and 2d drawn Nos give $300, the 3d and 4th 200, and the 5th and 6th 100

Be particular and apply at
N. CANFIELD & CO.'S,
No. 22 South Third street.
Congress Hall is directly opposite.
aug 28—2t

Young Ladies' Seminary,

BANK STREET.

GRATEFUL for past favours and encouragement, Mr. and Miss ANDERSON respectfully inform their friends and the public, that the duties of their institution will be resumed on Monday, the 30th instant. The spacious and elegant school room will be open the previous week, for the accommodation of those who wish to see the establishment, and acquaint themselves with the advantages which it offers.

The Course of Studies will embrace Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History; the Hieroglyphic Grammar, and Synonimy of the English Language; Composition, Rhetoric, with exercises in Analytical and Critical Reading

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

From the London Morning Herald.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

FOR HIS MAJESTY WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

God save our noble King,
William the Fourth we sing:
God save the King.
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the King.

O Lord our God arise,
Guard him from enemies,
Or make them fall:
May peace with plenty crown'd
Throughout his realms abound,
So be his name renown'd,
God save us all.

Or should some foreign band
Dare to this favour'd land
Discord to bring,
May our brave William's name,
Proud in the lists of fame,
Bring them to scorn and shame,
God save the King.

Thy choicest gifts in store
On William deign to pour,
Joy round him fling:
May he defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice
God save the King.

Anecdotes of Judge Peters.

At the agricultural dinner in December 1823, a gentleman remarked that whiskey had got to an enormous price: yet he was certain its great cost would not change the *habits* of a tipler.—'I beg your pardon,' replied the judge, 'it will completely change their habits; for they will swap their clothes for it when their money is out.'

At the beginning of the revolutionary war the judge was elected captain of a volunteer company of infantry. When he called at the paymaster's to settle his first six months' accounts, that officer remarked to him that they were very large, and added 'Pray, captain, how many men do you command?' 'Not one,' replied the judge. 'How,' exclaimed the paymaster, 'such heavy accounts as these and not command one man!' 'No,' rejoined the captain, 'not one; but I am commanded by ninety.'

When Lafayette was in America he told us at the judge's house that he and the judge made their grand entrance into Philadelphia in a barouche and four.—The dust, kicked up by the volunteer troopers, annoyed them much. 'Ah,' says the judge, 'most of these horsemen are lawyers, and they are always throwing dust in my eyes.'

On another occasion the judge was standing by Lafayette, when a young military orator in addressing the general said: 'Sir, although we were not born to partake of your revolutionary hardships, yet we mean to tread in the *shoes* of our brave forefathers.' 'No, no,' cried the judge, 'that you can never do, because your forfathers fought barefooted.'

On some occasion a very fat man and a very lean man stood at the entrance of a door into which the judge wished to pass. He stopped a moment for them to make way, but perceiving they were not inclined to move, and being urged by the master of the house to come in, he pushed on between them exclaiming, 'here I go, then, through thick and thin.'

A lawyer engaged in a cause before the judge, tormented a poor German witness so much with questions that the old man declared he was so exhausted that he must have a drink of water before he could say any thing more. Upon this the judge called out to the teazing lawyer, 'I think sir, you must have done with that witness now, for you have pumped him dry.'

A Tough Story.—A gentleman travelling through Mississippi, was invited to attend one of the state courts, when in session. He entered the log hut composing the court house, and the first object that attracted his attention was the dignified judge, seated barefooted on a decayed stump in the centre of the cabin, paring his toe nails! Presently the sheriff came in, when his honor inquired if the jury had been caught? 'No,' he replied, 'but I have chased down eleven of them, and six men and eleven dogs are in pursuit of the twelfth.'

CROCKET OUTDONE!—At the April term of the Circuit Court for the county of ——, in this state, a young limb of the law, in reply to Esq. ——, who had just concluded his argument in favor of his client, broke forth in the following strain of *sublime* and *impassioned eloquence*:—He said "that it would be as easy to follow a *eat fish* up through the Muscle Shoals—pursue an *eel* side linen, through the Suck—sail up Mississippi on a *straw*—set the Universe on fire with the *tail* of a *lightning bug*, or extinguish the Sun! as to follow the gentleman's argument, abounding as it was in the most abstruse legal learning, metaphysical subtleties, and legal fictions!" It is scarcely necessary to say that no rejoinder was made, and we think, *Impotentia excusat legem.*—*Tenn. Jour.*

BEATING A WIND.—Charles Bannister, that inveterate punster, coming into a coffee house one stormy night, said he never saw such a wind. 'Saw a wind' replied a friend, 'what was it like?' 'Like!' answered Charles, it like to have blown my hat off.'

The following was written by a man who had just lost his wife by death, giving instructions to the grave-digger of a church in the West of England:—'My Wief is ded and wants to be berrid to morror at wonneerlock You knowa where to dig it close by my other wief but let it be dip.'—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

PRIDE OR DRESS.—At a meeting house near Exeter, a short time since, the preacher astonished some of his hearers, by exclaiming with his voice raised above the concert pitch, and with a twang savouring strongly of former occupation—'I warn you against pride! you that wear four yards in your gown sleeves and bonnets like rainbows—who take as much rigging out as one of his Majesty's 64 gun frigates!!!' The hint had a very powerful effect, if not the exact effect the orator intended, as the blushing ones began to move—and presently displayed to his view a large fleet of frigates, in full sail towards the door!—*Devonport Telegraph.*

THE FOX CAUGHT—A FACT.—A distiller, not forty miles from this city, carried to N——, a few months since, a quantity of spirits and offered it to Mr. W——, a liquor merchant, for 30 cents a gallon. Mr. W. told him he did not want it. Why, said the distiller, do you not know how to make St. Croix Rum? Take a hogshead with one third of good St. Croix, worth 90 cents a gallon, and fill it up with spirits at 30, and not one in ten of our common farmers will know but that it is all pure St. Croix, and you will clear 60 cents on the spirits. O, said Mr. W. that would be too bad. Why no, said the distiller, the customer will never know of it, and it will be just as good for him. But my conscience, said Mr. W., my conscience wont let me. O, that is nothing, said the distiller. Come, you take my spirits; I do not want the money, I will take in pay a hogshead of your St. Croix. To this Mr. W. consented, and the distiller rolled in his barrels. In the course of an hour he was ready for a start home, and took his hogshead of St. Croix at 90 cents a gallon. His good West India was soon tapped and exhibited to his friends; but did not quite answer expectation; and the distiller began to suspect that honest, conscientious Mr. W. was not quite so ignorant of matters and things as he appeared to be. In a few weeks he went to N. and called on Mr. W. Here his first inquiry was—Was that, Mr. W pure St. Croix that you sold me? O yes, pure, excellent, best quality. But was it not adulterated at all? O yes; when you was out, I followed your advice, drew off two thirds and filled up the hogshead with two barrels of your spirits. You said the consumers would not find it out, and conscience was nothing, and I should clear 60 cents on your spirits. The distiller raved, and swore that he would never trade with such a man again—a man that would so impose upon people—it was not fair!—*Conn. Observer.*

THE HIVE BEE.—Lesser tells us that in 1805, during the confusion occasioned by a time of war, a mob of peasants, assembling in Hohenstein, attempted to pillage the house of the minister of Elende, who having in vain employed all his eloquence to dissuade them from their design, ordered his domestics to fetch the bee hives, and throw them into the middle of the infuriated multitude. The event answered his expectations; they were immediately put to flight—and happy were those who escaped unstung.

BARBARY STATES.—In old times the Sallee Rovers struck such terror into those who traded in the Mediterranean, that constant donations and bequests were made to different societies for forming a fund to purchase Christian captives from slavery. It is a fact, that the London Ironmongers' Company have a fund at this day, of more than $500,000, accumulated for this express object. A legal question will arise as to the application of this sum, now that Christian captivity in the Barbary States has entirely ceased.

When we are in the company of sensible men, we ought to be doubly cautious of talking too much lest we lose two good things—their good opinions, and our improvement; and disclose one thing which had better have been concealed—our self-sufficiency; for what we have to say we know, but what THEY have to say we know not.

An old gentleman used frequently and strongly to recommend prudence in conversation. "You should always think three times before you speak once, was his favorite maxim." One evening a negro servant, to whom this advice had often been given, and sometimes rather sharply, thus proved his obedience: "Massa, I think once——Massa, I think twice——Massa, I think three times——you wig is on fire."

FACING THE ENEMY.—An anecdote is current that the late king, alive occasionally to what used to interest him before his illness, inquired what portrait was placed opposite to his own, at the exhibition of Sir Thomas Lawrence's paintings, now open. The courtiers were compelled to inform their master that his *Satanic* was *vis-a-vis* to his Britannic Majesty. The King happily relieved them from their embarrassment, by remarking, that 'they ought to have made the Duke of Wellington *face the enemy.*'—*London paper.*

From the "Diamond."

A Great Man's Patronage—The Prince of Conti was embarrased for want of money; would to heaven that the want were confined to the prince of Conti! People refused any longer to trust him. His coachman came to his highness one morning.

"The horses, my lord, want hay and corn."

"Give them hay and corn, then!" said the prince.

"But my lord, the farmers and the corn chandler refuse to supply me any more till their accounts are discharged.'

"Ah! that alters the matter," quoth the prince very gravely.

"But, your highness, what shall the horses have?"

"Have!—call my steward."

The steward appears.

"So, the corn chandler and farmer refuse us credit—the rascals—do they?" said the prince.

"Yes, my lord."

"Humph! Who does give us credit."

"No one your highness."

"No one!"

"Yes—now I think of it, my lord, the pastry cook does." "Honest fellow—we must encourage him!" cries the prince.—"Coachman, your affair is settled—give the horses cheesecakes and custards."

Unseasonable and Dangerous Practices.—After a long and fatiguing walk, or laborious exercises of any kind, to throw off coat or other garment, untie cravat, expose the neck and breast and then sit down to an open window or door, in a current of air, in the evening.

To drink, after such a fatigue, very cold or iced water; or to take ice punch, or ice cream, in place of a draught of clear river water or that which has been exposed some time to the air.

To eat much of any kind of fruit, or any at all of that which is unripe, especially in the evening, or to suppose that the evil consequences are to be obviated by a glass of wine, or cordial, or spirits and water.

To eat much animal food, or to drink liquors of any kind under the idea of thereby removing the weakness caused by the great heat of summer.

To give infants, or children in general, any such detestable compositions as milk punch, wine or porter sangaree, or toddy. This practice ought to be an indictable offence at common law.

To give to infants or children any of the various quack medicines, which are recommended as cures for worms, or summer complaints even though sold for 25 cents a bottle. The common cause of disease, from teething, weaning, excess or irregularity in food, extreme heat, &c. are sufficiently destructive without the auxiliaries of patent and quack medicines, old woman's *cures*, or mothers' sweet gifts.

To sleep exposed directly to the night air, especially if it be very damp, and much cooler than the air of the day.

To have recourse to morning bitters, drams, *antifogmatics* of any description, other than sponging the whole surface of the body with salt water, or using a tepid bath of the same.

To be tempted by the finness of the evening to sit up till midnight, and as a consequence, to be in bed in the morning.

To take the usual meals when excessively fatigued from want of sleep, unaccustomed labor, or beginning indisposition. Abstinence, or reduced diet, timely commenced, will obviate all the risks from these causes.—*Journal of Health*

CIDER.—The N. E. Farmer relates the following method for improving Cider:—

'I think that last year I discovered a mode of improving Cider, which renders it more wholesome, and enables me to obtain from apples which are without acid, a liquor as free from acid as any kind of wine.

'During the fermentation of cider sherry, though it be called vinous, a good deal of acetous acid is, I believe, always generated, makings those liquors more or less harsh, that is, really acetous. I mix in each hogshead of 110 gallons from seven to eight pounds of newly burnt charcoal finely powdered. This mitigates fermentation, rendering the liquor as black as ink so long as it ferments, but as soon as fermentation ceases, the charcoal is deposited, carrying with it all impurities, and leaving the Cider excessively bright. No taste or smell given to the liquor by the charcoal, that being wholly insoluble.'

TO REMOVE OIL PAINT FROM CLOTH.

BEFORE the paint spot dries, wipe it off, and then rub the place with ether.

To Hatters.

TO RENT, a first rate Stand for conducting the Hatting Business, has a good run of retail as well as wholesale business.

The stock now on hand will be sold with or without the Hats, to the person renting. Enquire at this office aug 14—2m

Coal Grates and Fenders.

JAME M. JACKSON,

HAS removed his Coal Grate and Fender Manufactory, from No. 30 Cherry street, to No. 122 North Fifth street, west side, the eighth door above Race street, where he hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public.

J. M. J. has also on hand, for sale, superior Black Varnish, Black Lead, and Rotten Stone, for cleaning and varnishing grates and stoves. 5mo 29—6m

Journal of the Franklin Institute.

NO. 2, VOL. 6, FOR AUGUST, 1830.

PUBLISHED monthly, by the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, for the promotion of the *Mechanic Arts*—each number containing 72 pages which form two volumes annually of 432 pages each.—Engravings on copper and wood accompany those subjects which require them

Price five dollars per annum. Persons wishing to receive the work can have it sent to them by mail, by addressing the "Actuary" of the Institute, or either of the agents throughout the United States.

aug. 21—tf

CHRIST HEALING THE SICK.

JUST published, a beautiful Engraving of "*Christ Healing the Sick in the Temple*," taken from West's celebrated Painting, accompanied with a suitable description.

For sale at Wm. H. Morgan & Son's Carving and Gilding Store, 279 Market street, and at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 112 Chesnut street. Price, colored 50 cents—plain 37½ cents. A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers. june 26—tf

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811.

NO. 8 Franklin Place; Procures Houses and Posts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Outlets, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 16 years old, and 12 to serve. do. one Mand 8 to serve.

A man wants a situation in a store.

A Wet Nurse wants a situation, and a child to put out to suckle.

Wanted several apprentices to different businesses

Orders received for Coal of a superior quality.

aug. 21—15t*

Wilmington Boarding School.

IN this Institution the abstract and physico-mathematical sciences are taught; also, the elementary and practical branches of the mathematics.

Under the first head are included, Algebra, Elements of Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Spherical Projections, Conics, Analytic and Descriptive Geometry, Fluxions, or the Differential and Integral Calculus, Mechanics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Hydronamics, Optics, Physics, or Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and Mechanics Celeste, or Physical Astronomy, and other branches not here enumerated.

Under the second head, Arithmetic, Surveying, Navigation, Lunars, Mensuration, and Practical Astronomy are comprehended.

In this Seminary, Lessons on Penmanship, Geography, the Globes, Orthography, English Grammar, Elocution, and Composition, are given.

A Course of Lectures on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, is annually exhibited to the students, and arrangements are made for lectures on Mineralogy and Botany.

Instructions are given, by competent Teachers, in the French, Latin, Spanish, Italian, and Greek Languages.

The school is furnished with a superior Astronomical and Philosophical Apparatus, and the students have access to a fine cabinet of minerals, and a good library.

The terms of admission (including boarding, washing and instruction) are, for the Mathematical and English department, 150 dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance; and six dollars per quarter are added for each language in which any pupil may receive instruction.

The buildings connected with this establishment are large, and from their high and airy situation, are well suited to insure the comfort and preserve the health of the pupils.

The vicinity of Wilmington is well calculated to promote or facilitate the study of Mineralogy and Botany; and for this reason it is highly interesting to the student in these sciences. The situation of this borough, for the salubrity of the air and varied beauty of the surrounding scenery, is well known, and as a suitable location for a Boarding School, it has long received the public sanction.

For further particulars reference may be made to JOSEPH PARRISH, M. D. WILLIAM WHARTON, THOMAS M'CLINTOCK, JESSE W. NEWPORT, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL HICKS, ISAAC T. HOPPER, AARON LEGGETT, WILLET HICKS, New York.

VALENTINE HICKS, Long Island.

PHILIP E. THOMAS, Baltimore.

EDWARD STABLER, Alexandria, D. C.

ZIBA FERRIS, BENJAMIN FERRIS, ELI HILLIS, WM. GIBBONS, M. D. Wilmington, Del.—or to SAMUEL SMITH,

aug. 21—3m *Principal of the School.*

Elexir Pectorale!

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Catarrh and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable Medicine, the discovery of which originated from long experience in the study of Medicine, is entitled to confidence from the circumstance that it was used in the practice of a regular, well bred Physician, a number of years; and was offered to the public, after much solicitation and from the benevolent wish to alleviate some of the sufferings inherent in our nature. Unlike most Medicines of the day, there is no quackery about it, as the testimony of Physicians, who know it, will prove.

The following interesting extract of a letter from the Rev. S. L. Bascom, will be of service to those who wish to find the most valuable Medicine for lung complaints.

To Dr. Watts.—In gratitude to you, and benevolence towards a numerous class of the public, who like myself have been, or now are, afflicted with Consumptive complaints, I would address to you the following statement of facts. I was early subject to a Cough, which at times occasioned the raising of much blood. In May last, I was attacked with hoarseness, a most distressing cough, severe pain in the side and breast, which obliged me to suspend my public labors. I received some relief from medical advice, but the difficulties still continued. In July last [from the recommendation of a friend] I procured a bottle of the "ELIXIR PECTORALE," and had not taken more than 100 drops before I was essentially relieved. I have now used between two and three bottles and find myself fully recovered: as yet I feel no symptom of the return of my former complaint, and I can now say, what I could scarcely say before for thirty years, I AM WELL. With sincere gratitude,

EZEKIEL L. BASCOM.

Ashby Mass.

For sale, by J. Thompson, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets, and by J. W. Fleckwir, No. 351 South Second street, Philadelphia. july 31—eo8m

A NATIONAL POEM.

THE Freedoniad, or Independence Preserved; a Political, Naval and Military Poem, on the late war with Great Britain; illustrated by the events of that o the Revolution.

The whole comprised in forty cantos, divided in four volumes, each volume containing over 325 pages—by Dr. Richard Emmons. Describing each and every action, both by sea and land, until after the battle of New Orleans; it being the second improved edition. To be published in this city as soon as the liberality of the public will warrant the same.

Price, one dollar and fifty cents per volume, to contain a correct likeness of the author; also, that of the illustrious Lafayette, to whom the poem is respectfully dedicated, and from whom the following letter was received on receipt of a copy of the first edition.

"PARIS, June 28, 1828.

"My Dear Sir,—I have felt myself highly honoured and gratified by the kind dedication of your fine Poem on the late war. It has been my happy lot, along with the surviving veterans of the Revolution, to take particular pride in the military glory of our successors. Those patriotic sentiments which no one could better cherish or delight in, has made me more particularly to feel the beauties of the work and the kindness of the author, whom I beg to accept the grateful regards of his sincere friend. LAFAYETTE.

Dr. Richard Emmons, *Great Crossing, Ky.*

N. B. The above heroic Poem is receiving a liberal patronage in this city—such as native talent has, and we trust ever will receive from Philadelphia. The publisher is now engaged collecting subscriptions, as the MS. vols. are freely offered for public inspection.—Citizens can judge what labour has been bestowed by the author. july 17—eotf

RIBBAND STORE REMOVED.

C. McKARAHER has removed his *Ribband, Lace, Silk, and Fancy Store*, a few doors nearer Market street, from No. 41 to No. 27 North 2d street, directly opposite Christ Church, where he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of rich figured and plain ribbands, waist ribbons, silks, satins, figured crape scarfs, gros de Naples and gauze handkerchiefs, galloons, fancy and plain cords, oiled silk, feathers, rice paper and silk fans, with a variety of fancy articles, which will be sold low, wholesale and retail.

Also, just received, a variety of travelling fancy and Indian baskets, New England and India window blinds. July 17—2m

FASHIONABLE ESTABLISHMENT

Of ladies Misses and Children's Shoes.

MARTIN RICE has removed from No. 121 to No. 85 NORTH THIRD STREET, opposite Cherry street, where he intends to keep supplied with a general assortment of the above articles. His stock particularly of Children's Shoes, exceeds any thing of the kind in this city

M. R. respectfully invites the attention of Ladies to his Establishment, confident that his terms, and the quality of his goods, will meet their approbation.

june 5—3m

CARPENTER'S SARATOGA POWDERS,

For making Congress Spring or Saratoga Waters' equal to that fresh from the Springs.

THESE Powders are superior to the Seidlitz, being equally aperient, and at the same time possessing valuable tonic and chalybeate properties, and are consequently better adapted to weak and debilitated constitutions than any cathartic in use. There is no article of medicine ever introduced to public attention which has received so so short a period of time so high a degree of popularity, and which has been received with so general and almost universal satisfaction in so extensive a range of circulation. It is now scarcely twelve months since their first introduction in this city, in which time they have been sent to every city and most of the principal inland towns of the United States, and have given in all cases the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction, and produced the most salutary and beneficial effects; and have elicited from the faculty, and highly distinguished individuals in various places, voluntary acknowledgments of satisfaction, and decided expressions of high commendation upon their character and salubrious properties.

There is scarcely an individual in the United States who is not acquainted either by experience or report with the salutary effects of the Congress Spring at Saratoga. From thirty to fifty thousand persons annually visit these Springs, many from the remotest sections of the United States, and some from the West Indies and other foreign places. They have been found extremely useful in most complaints of the stomach, particularly in those where all other aperient medicines cannot be retained. They act as an aperient or alterative, and at the same time give tone and strength to the stomach and increase the digestive powers.

They are particularly valuable in dyspepsia and bilious diseases, and are conducive to health by acting as a tonic and imparting health to the constitution.

The water made with these powders possesses the same medicinal qualities, is as effectual in its operation and precise in taste, as that taken immediately from the springs. These powders are therefore recommended as a valuable remedy in all cases where the Saratoga Waters are prescribed. Manufactured and for sale only by GEO. W. CARPENTER,

At his Chemical Warehouse, No. 301 Market street, Philadelphia. jan. 16—6m

To Shoe-Makers.

THE Subscriber has opened his store, at No. 153 North second street, opposite the Market House, (lower side,) where he offers for sale Shoe Findings of the first quality.

Also, a general assortment of Leather, at the lowest prices. E. ELDRIDGE.

aug. 7—6m

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS'

WHOLESALE and Retail LEATHER Store No. 28 Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, Philadelphia, where may be had cheap for cash or satisfactory acceptances, all kinds of FINISHED LEATHER, consisting of

SOLE LEATHER, 1st, 2d, and 3rd qualities,			
UPPER	do.	do.	do.
CALF SKINS,	do.	do.	do.
Harness Leather,	Hog Hides,		Morocco Skins,
Bridle do.	Lining do.		Lining do.
Skirting do.	Japan do.		Binding do.
Chair Hides,	Buck Skins,		Sheep do.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call at the above establishment. Orders attended to at the shortest notice.

june 12—4 mo*

800 Reams Straw Paper,

THIS day received and for sale by S. POTTER, No. 23 Minor street. The subscriber having been appointed by Aaron Denman, Esq. Agent for the sale of Straw Paper Manufactured by him, gives notice that he has constantly on hand at mill prices, every description manufactured by that gentleman.

june 26—tf S. POTTER.

James Gowen's Wine Store.

No. 69 South Third Street, corner of Dock st.

AT this establishment may always be found a large supply of the purest Wines for family use, and special purposes, viz:

Old Genuine Madeira, free from impurities.

Pale and Brown Sherries, the first expression of the grape, and free of acids.

Old Port Wines, of descriptions that can always be relied on for medical purposes; such quality as *Physicians* and *Invalids* may use with the greatest confidence.

Also, Pure Lisbon, L. P. Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and other *family* and *table* Wines, at very *moderate prices*. From the opportunities J. GOWEN has, and the pains he takes in procuring *genuine* Wines, he takes leave to recommend his establishment to the attention of those who value *pure, unadulterated* Wines. Apply as above. july 17—tf

Northern Liberty Brush Manufactory,

NO 368 North Second street, opposite William Metzler's Hotel, Philadelphia. The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Machinery Brushes at the most reduced prices. He returns his grateful acknowledgements for past favours; and he hopes his moderate prices, the quality of the articles and strict attention to all orders, will ensure him a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed by the public.

july 3—1y THOMAS R. BAIRD.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber presents his acknowledgements to his customers and the public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and respectfully solicits its continuance. His stock at present consists of a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, principally of his own manufacture, and will be sold low for cash. Amongst which are gentlemen's fine coarse mule boots for $2 50; ladies' everlasting slippers, for 87½, to $1 25, with a good assortment of children, Misses and boys' boots and shoes.

Shoes of any description, made to measure, and warranted good. SAMUEL D. BREED,

april 3—tf No. 8 North Sixth street.

Christian Reppert, et. al. Ann Hoover, late Ann Stevens, Joseph Stevens Robert Kimber and Nancy his wife, Harry Stevens, and Ann Stevens, Heirs at law of Harry Stevens, dec'd. } Summons in Partition:—Returnable the 2d Monday of September next, to show why whereas the said parties together and undivided, do hold three hundred acres of land, with appurtenances,—situated in Dunkard Township in the county aforesaid.

They the said Ann, Joseph, Robert, Harry and Ann, partition thereof, between them the said parties, according to the laws of this Commonwealth to be made, doth not permit. By the Court,

WM. T. HAYS, Prothonotary.

July 31—6w

Factory Prices.

FRANCISVILLE GLASS COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,

J. S. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 161 Chesnut Street.

PATENT FLY-NET,

FOR CARRIAGE, GIG, OR SADDLE HORSES.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent granted by the President of the United States, for the manufacture and vending of the above useful article, begs leave to inform the public, that he has them now for sale at his Coach-Lace, Fringe, and Military Store in this City. The above improved Patent Fly-Net is manufactured of various colours, to suit either Plated, Brass, or Japan mounted Harness, and which for beauty durability, and convenience, exceeds every thing of the kind heretofore offered to the public.

Apply to HENRY KORN,

april 10—6m No. 22 North Third street.

1 37 53,

THE Capital Prize of $15,000, with six other good prizes, were all sold in the Union Canal Lottery, Class 14, for 1830, which drew in this city on Saturday last, by

P. M. LAFOURCADE, SON & CO.

N. W. corner of Race and Second streets

aug. 21—3t*

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 Race street, between Front and Second streets. He respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has on hand a quantity of domestic carpeting, of a good quality, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of customers' carpet, woven at the shortest notice, at No. 42 Race street. feb. 27—6m

G. W. FARR,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS removed from 249 Market street, to No. 15 South Third street, a few doors below Market street, and has received, with the late fashions, a handsome assortment of blue, black and fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres; plain and fancy silk Velvets Valencia, Toolinet, Marseilles, English and French Silk Vesting, which will be made to order in 12 hours notice. Medical students and strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above goods.

N. B. Linen Collars, Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves Gravats, &c. feb. 20—tf

Female Education,

229 ARCH STREET.

THE course of instruction in all the departments, Literary, Scientific, and Ornamental, of the Collegiate Institution under the Subscriber's care, will be resumed, if God permit, on the first of September next. R. W. CUSHMAN, A. M.

aug 6—4t*

SALE OF THE

Wabash & Erie Canal Lands,

In Indiana, on a credit of 17 years.

BY authority of an act of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, approved January 28th 1830, the undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, in tracts of 80 acres, or in fractional sections, as the Public Lands are sold, on the *first Monday in October next*, at the town of LOGANSPORT, in the county of Cass, a portion of the Land granted to the state of Indiana, by the act of Congress of March 2d, 1827, "to aid in constructing a Canal, *to connect at navigable points the waters of the Wabash river, with those of Lake Erie*," and which have been designated and set apart for that purpose, by Commissioners appointed on the part of the state of Indiana by and with the consent of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the approbation of the President of the United States.

The part which will be offered for sale, includes sections and fractional sections in the following townships and ranges, viz: Nos. 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 24, in Township No. 24, North of Range No. 3, West 2d principal Meridian. T. 3, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 25, R. 3 W. 13, 24, 25, 36, T. 26, R. 3 W. 5, 8, T. 24, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 22, 24, 27, 32, T. 25, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 26, R. 2 W. 25, 31, 36, T. 27, R. 2 W. 3, 5, 8, T. 25, R. 1 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 26, R. 1 W. 1, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 1 W. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, T. 25 R. 1 East of the 2d principal Meridian, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 32, T. 27, R. 1 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 2 East. 1, 3, 6, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 36, T. 27, R. 3 E. 34, 36, T. 28, R. 3 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 4 E. 32, 34, T. 28, R. 4 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 5 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 5 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15 T. 27, R. 6 E. 13, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 32, 34 36, T. 28, R. 6 E. 1, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 7 E. 1, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32 34, 36, T. 28, R. 7 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 29, R. 9 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 28, R. 10 E. 1, 3, 8 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 29, R. 10 E. 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, T. 30, R. 10 E. 1, 3, T. 29, R. 1, E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 11 E. 24, 25, 36, T. 31, R. 11 E. 3, 5, 8, T. 29, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 30, R. 12 E. 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 13, E. 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R 13 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R 14 E. 3, 5, 8, T. 32 R 14, E. 3, 5, 8, T. 30, R. 15 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 31, R 15 E. 20, 29, 32, 34, T. 32, R. 15 E. except a small portion of some of the sections which were sold by the General Government, previous to the passage of the act of the 2d March, 1827, and also a few tracts selected for lock seites, stone quarries, &c. The sales will continue from day to day, until all the tracts shall have been offered, and no sale made for a less price per acre than is required for Congress lands. The purchaser will have it at his option to make full payment, and receive a patent for the tract purchased; or, by payment of one-fourth of the purchase money, at the time of the sale, and the interest at six per cent. annually, in advance, a credit will be given by the state of seventeen years, from the first Monday of October next, for the residue.

The Erie and Wabash Canal, on or within 5 miles of which these lands are situated, is located 128 miles in the state of Indiana, in the valleys of the Wabash and Maumee rivers, which for fertility of soil, abundance of limestone, springs, good timber interspersed occasionally with small prairie, navigable rivers, and water privileges, (independent of the Canal,) is decidedly amongst the finest portions of the Western Country. The greatest part of the lands in the Canal Donation, is of the richest quality, in a healthy country, well adapted to Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing purposes and is daily increasing in value from the rapidity of emigration to the lands adjoining, which is believed to be unprecedented, hitherto, in this state, and which must recommend this sale as particularly worthy the attention and interest of the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and Capitalist.

D. BURR,
J. VIGUS,
SAML. LEWIS, } Commissioners.

Office of Board Com'rs. of the Wabash and Erie Canal Treaty Ground, Indiana, May 19th, 1830.

june 26—3m

John Ashmore,

OF Lancaster Road, Blockley Township, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has opened a store, No. 82 North Sixth street, near Cherry street, where he will take in all kinds of grinding and polishing, and old files to recut, which he will do on most reasonable terms, and at short notice, having a dearborn going to the Mill on Lancaster Road three miles from the bridge, every day.

A good assortment of table knives, forks, razors, penknives, scissors, and steel brass plated squares which he can warrant for use and will sell cheap.

july 3—3m

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Madeira & Co. Lemon Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Falling Axes; Chisels; Drawing Knives; Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at

LESLEY & MEREDITH'S

Hardware Store, No. 243 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec 19—tf

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Dr. T. White's Tooth Ache Drops,

CELEBRATED for the safe, speedy and effectual cure of Tooth Ache, without injury to the other teeth.

T. W. Dyott, M. L. Gordon, W. Riddle, S. P. Griffitts, T. Dugdale, W. Marriott, W. C. Poole, E. Townsend, G. Mellor, S. Townsend, E. Garrigues, E. Needles, Christopher Marshall, John Hart & Son, Dr. Mayweg, John Gegan, Wm. N. Allen, Elijah Myers. june 12—tf

ALLEN WARD.

NO. 170 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

CONTINUES to offer the premium, $100, for a superior system of TAILORING, which system must not infringe upon his patent. He also continues with unparalleled patronage, to furnish fashionable Tailors with quarterly publications of the TAILORS' ARCHETYPE, and with PICTURES, PLATES, &c. of each modern improvement in Tailoring. Price $10 per annum. mar. 27—6m

SHOE MANUFACTORY.

N. KIMBALL, No. 80 North Third street, third door above Cherry street, Manufacturer of Ladies, Misses, and children's fashionable and common boots and shoes for city and country wear, to order or measure.

Also on hand, a general assortment of men and boy's fine and common boots and shoes, gum-elastic overshoes, palm hats, trunks, shoe blacking, varnish, &c. Wholesale and Retail, low for cash. june 5—3m

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Madeira & Co. Lemon Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Falling Axes; Chisels; Drawing Knives; Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

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Hardware Store, No. 243 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec 19—tf

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

☞ *IT HAS NEVER FAILED.* ☜

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, where application can be made either by letter, or personally. nov. 7—1y

MEDICAL SPECIFIC

FOR THE CONSUMP

A MILD and efficient remedy for disease only and nothing else, called M.E.L., avails in almost all cases; it has already relieved 800 persons from Boston to New O taken internally and inhaled. It is a most palatable vegetable preparation, susceptible to suit the various kinds of consumption. One Dollar for 20 Doses; from 5 to 15 have effected a complete cure. The PU Art to Cure the Consumption, has been p the Proprietor, Dr. RAFINESQUE, Prof Bot